L28 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:827423 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:329438
TITLE: Hay fever treatment compositions
INVENTOR(S): Hattori, Manabu; Miki, Kazuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002316925	A2	20021031	JP 2001-118299	20010417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-118299 20010417

AB The compns. contain C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals. An aq. **topical** compn. contg. EtOH 10.0, montmorillonite 0.05, **l-menthol** 0.01, **lavender oil** 0.002, and methylparaben 0.2 wt.% prevented itching and inflammation of the skin without skin irritation in hay fever patients.

ST **topical** alc clay mineral hay fever; ethanol montmorillonite hay fever treatment **topical**

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C1-3; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT Mucous membrane
(inflammation; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT Glycols, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(moisturizer; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, moisturizer; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Dermatitis
Hay fever
Pruritus
(**topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**topical**; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT Clay minerals
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-swellable; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 5343-92-0, 1,2-Pentanediol 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(moisturizer; **topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological

studies 71-23-8, n-Propanol, biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, biological studies 1319-41-1, Saponite 12173-47-6, Hectorite , 12417-86-6, Stevensite
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** compns. contg. C1-3 alcs. and water-swellable clay minerals for hay fever treatment)

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:455801 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:96069
TITLE: Preparation of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases
INVENTOR(S): Karita, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Karita Takeshi, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08109137	A2	19960430	JP 1994-244386	19941007

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-244386 19941007

TI Preparation of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases

AB The capsules were prepd. by adsorbing the active principles e.g. volatile plant essential oils on polymer particles, and the storage sheets were prepd. by mixing the capsules, heat-plasticized resins on non-woven textile, using carbon, active carbon, graphite, zeolites, active alumina, titanium oxide, magnetite, water-adsorbable resins, chitosan, and/or **L-menthol** as the base. The thin sheets were cut into small pieces and stored in bags. Thus, **topical** bags contg. **l-menthol**, thymol, hinokiol, citronellal, and **lavender oil** as active principles were formulated for treatment of insect bites, athletes foot and skin rash.

ST pharmaceutical capsule sheet bag skin disease; plant **oil** capsule sheet skin disease

IT Athlete's foot
Skin, disease
(prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)

IT Essential oils
Resins
Zeolites, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(capsules, prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)

IT Skin, disease
(insect bite, prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of

bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)
IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lavender, prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)
IT Skin, disease
(rash, prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**topical**, prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)
IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(active; prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)
IT 89-83-8, Thymol 106-23-0, Citronellal 564-73-8, Hinokiol 1309-38-2, Magnetite, biological studies **2216-51-5** 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological studies 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of capsules, storage thin sheets, bag-type dosage forms for volatile drugs and **topical** administration of bag-type forms for treatment of skin diseases)

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:134512 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fragrance and flavor compositions and fragrance- and flavor-added products
INVENTOR(S): Suganuma, Toshikazu, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN
Torii, Keiji, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN
Abe, Toshio, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN
Unno, Masakatsu, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN
Kato, Yasushi, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TAKASAGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003092599	A1	20030515	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-138559	A1	20020506	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-137088	20010508

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC, 20037
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1223
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . of the other fragrance which can be added include various types of synthetic aroma chemical, natural aroma chemical, natural essential **oil**, citrus fruit **oil** and animal aroma chemical, of which floral green base fragrance compositions are particularly desirable, and a broad range of fragrance. . .
SUMM [0043] Illustratively, when the ketone compounds of the invention are

formulated in, e.g., synthetic essential oils such as bergamot **oil**, galbanum **oil**, lemon **oil**, geranium **oil**, **lavender oil** and mandarin **oil**, they can improve effects of the synthetic essential oils by providing mild, full-bodied, fresh and highly palatable fragrance and flavor, . . . well also with citrus fruit essential oils such as of orange, lime and grapefruit and natural essential oils such as **lavender oil**, vetiver **oil**, cedar wood **oil**, citronella **oil**, geranium **oil**, lavandine **oil** and sandal wood **oil** and can emphasize characteristics of these essential oils, so that they render possible the preparation of novel fragrance composition and. . .

SUMM . . . shrimp and crab, which are prepared from , e.g., various types of synthetic aroma chemicals, natural aroma chemicals, natural essential **oil**, citrus fruit **oil** and animal aroma chemicals, renders possible preparation of fragrance compositions and flavor compositions which provide mild, full-bodied and almost natural. . .

SUMM . . . examples include perfumed water, Eau de Parfum, Eau de Toilette and Eau de Cologne as the fragrance products; face washing **cream**, vanishing **cream**, cleansing **cream**, cold **cream**, massage **cream**, milky lotion, toilet lotion, beauty wash, pack and make remover as the skin-care cosmetics; foundation, face powder, pressed powder, talcum powder, rouge, lip stick, lip **cream**, cheek rouge, eye liner, mascara, eye shadow, eyebrow-color, eye pack, nail enamel and enamel remover as the make-up cosmetics; pomade, brillantin, set lotion, hair stick, hair solid, hair **oil**, hair treatment, hair **cream**, hair tonic, hair liquid, hair spray, bandlin, hair growth agent and hair dye as the hair cosmetics;

SUMM [0049] suntan products and sunscreen products as the anti-sunburn cosmetics; antiperspirant, after shaving lotion, **gel**, permanent wave agent, medicinal soap, medicinal shampoo and medicinal skin cosmetic as the medicinal cosmetics; shampoo, rinse, rinse-in shampoo, conditioner, . . . products; toilet soap, bath soap, aromatic soap, transparent soap and synthetic soap as the soap; body soap, body shampoo, shower **gel** and hand soap as the body lotions; bath agents (e.g., bath salt, bath tablet and bath liquid), form bath (e.g., . . .

SUMM . . . and optical bleaching agent as the bleaching agents; spray type and powder type aerosols as the aerosol agents; solid type, **gel** type and liquid type agents as the deodorant-aromatics; and tissue paper and toilette paper as the sundries.

SUMM . . . compositions include toothpowder, toothpaste, mouth cleaning agents, mouth washes, troches and chewing gums; and examples of the medicaments include skin **external** preparations such as adhesive preparations and ointments and oral medicines.

SUMM . . . preparations are used by optionally selecting those which are suited for the final product forms such as liquid, solid, powder **gel**, mist and aerosol forms.

DETD . . . was prepared.

<Fragrance composition A> (% by weight)

Benzyl acetate	270.0
Benzyl salicylate	137.9
Cinnamyl alcohol	40.0
Eugenol	40.0
Galbanum **oil**	2.0
2-Phenylpropanal	20.0
Indole	3.0
Kovanol (trade name, mfd. by Takasago International Corporation)	95.0

Phenylethyl alcohol	300.0
Phenylethyl formate	40.0

. . .
DETD . . .

<Fragrance composition B> (% by weight)

Ambroxan (trade name, mfd. by Henkel)	5.0
Benzyl acetate	15.0
Benzyl salicylate	200.0
Bergamot **oil**	30.0
l-Citronellol (mfd. by Takasago	15.0
International Corporation)	
.beta.-Damascon	1.0
Dimethylbenzcarbinyl acetate	10.0
Exaltolide (trade name, mfd. by Firmenich)	100.0
. . . (trade name, mfd. by Takasago 70.0	
International Corporation)	
.delta.-Undecalacton	1.0
Linalool	30.0
.gamma.-Methyl ionone	40.0
Oak moss absolute	3.0
Patchouli **oil**	5.0
Phenylethyl alcohol	100.0
Sandalore (trade name, mfd. by Givaudan)	70.0
Tonka beans absolute	20.0
Vanilla resin	5.0
Total	980.0

DETD . . . in Table 4, having the sum total of 1,000% by weight, was prepared.

<Fragrance composition C> (% by weight)

Orange **oil**	200.0
Lavender oil	100.0
Musk T (trade name, mfd. by Takasago	150.0
International Corporation)	
Benzyl salicylate	150.0
Hedione (trade name, mfd. by Firmenich). . . name, mfd. by Takasago	
30.0	
International Corporation)	
Triplal (trade name, mfd. by IFF)	20.0
.gamma.-Methyl ionone	15.0
Eugenol	10.0
Geranium **oil**	5.0
Total	980.0

DETD . . . composition F>

Indole 0.1%	0.1
Methional 1%	0.1
Diacetyl 1%	1.0
Lauric acid 1%	1.5
Capric acid 1%	2.0
Fusel **oil**	0.1
Ethyl laurate	0.1
Ethyl levulinate	0.2
2,6-Nonadienal 1%	3.0
Hexadecanal	0.2
Acetic acid 1%	5.0

Sulfurol 0.3
Dimethyl sulfide. . .

DETD [0119] The fragrance compositions and flavor compositions of the invention were used to prepare a cosmetic **cream** (Example 26), a lotion (Example 27), a milky lotion (Example 28), a sunscreen **cream** (Example 29), a hair tonic (Example 30), a shampoo composition (Example 31), a rinse composition (Example 32), a body shampoo. . .

DETD Formulation Example (Cosmetic **Cream**)

DETD [0121] A cosmetic **cream** was prepared using the fragrance composition for floral fragrance use prepared in Example 2.

<Cosmetic **cream**> (% by weight)

Stearyl alcohol	6.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanolin	4.0
Squalane	9.0
Octyl decanol	10.0
Glycerol	6.0

Polyethylene. . .

DETD Formulation Example (Sunscreen **Cream**)

DETD . . . fragrance use prepared in Example 10), cooled to 30.degree. C. and then packed in a container to prepare a sunscreen **cream**.

<Sunscreen **cream**>

<Solution A>	
Parsol 1789 (mfd. by Givaudan)	1.0
Spermaceti wax	8.0
Glyceryl tricaprylate	12.0
Cetyl alcohol	2.0

Stearyl alcohol. . .

DETD . . . fragrance use prepared in Example 10.

<Hair tonic> (% by weight)

Ethanol	50.0
Ethyl oleate	1.0
Polyoxyethylene (40) hydrogenated castor **oil**	2.0
Fragrance composition of Example 10	0.1
Purified water	balance
Total	100.0

DETD . . . became uniform and then cooling the mixture to 35.degree.. C.

<Shampoo composition> (% by weight)

Sodium lauryl sulfate	40.00
N-Coconut **oil** fatty acid acyl-N-carboxymethoxyethyl-N-carboxtmethylethylenediamine disodium	10.00
Coconut **oil** fatty acid diethanolamide (2)	2.00
Butylene glycol	2.00
Citric acid	0.35
Sodium chloride	0.10
Methylparaben	0.20
Propylparaben	0.10

Tetrasodium edetate. . .

DETD . . . shampoo composition> (% by weight)

Dibutylhydroxytoluene	0.05
Methylparaben	0.10
Propylparaben	0.10
Tetrasodium edetate	0.10
Potassium chloride	0.20
Glycerol	5.00
Coconut **oil** fatty acid diethanolamide (2)	3.00
Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sodium acetate (3 E.O.) (30%)	10.00
Coconut **oil** fatty acid amide propylbetaine Solution (34%)	25.00
Potassium myristate (40%)	25.00
Fragrance composition of Example 4	0.50
Purified water	balance

. . .

DETD . . . by weight)

Aluminum chlorohydrate	10.0
Anhydrous ethyl alcohol	60.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	3.0
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2
Polyoxyethylene (40) hydrogenated castor **oil**	0.5
Water-soluble thickener	1.0
Fragrance composition of Example 2	0.5
Purified water	balance
Total	100.0

DETD Formulation Example (Oily **Gel** Aromatic Composition)

DETD [0136] An oily **gel** aromatic composition was prepared using the fragrance composition for marine fragrance use prepared in Example 10.

<Oily **gel** aromatic composition> (% by weight)

Sodium stearate	7.5
Purified water	2.0
Hexylene glycol	4.0
Dibutylhydroxytoluene	0.2
d-Limonene	76.3
Fragrance composition. . .	

DETD . . . composition was prepared using the crab flavor composition prepared in Example 22.

<Seafood composition> (% by weight)

Raw fish meat **paste**	500.0
Sodium chloride	14.0
Sweet sake for seasoning	19.0
Albumen	39.0
Potato starch	34.0
Corn starch	30.0
Sodium glutamate	5.0

. . .

DETD . . . flavor composition was prepared using the fruit flavor composition prepared in Example 14.

<Mouth wash flavor composition> (% by weight)

l-Menthol	50.0
Peppermint **oil** top cut	20.0
Eucalyptus **oil**	10.0
Flavor composition of Example 14	10.0
Anethole	6.0
Sage **oil**	2.0
Eugenol	1.0
Fennel **oil**	0.8
Thyme **oil**	0.2
Total	100.0

DETD . . . the above (1).

<Mouth wash composition> (% by weight)

95% Ethyl alcohol	15.00
70% Sorbitol solution	10.00
Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor **oil** (EO 60)	2.00
Mouth wash flavor composition of (1)	0.10
Sodium benzoate	0.05
Saccharin sodium	0.02
Purified water	balance
Total. . .	

DETD . . . flavor composition was prepared using the fruit flavor composition prepared in Example 14.

<Toothpaste flavor composition> (% by weight)

Peppermint **oil**	35.0
l-Menthol	25.0
Spearmint **oil**	10.0
Flavor composition of Example 14	10.0
Anethole	8.0
Sweet orange **oil**	5.0
Clove **oil**	5.0
Lemon **oil**	2.0
Total	100.0

DETD . . . flavor composition was prepared using the fruit flavor composition prepared in Example 16.

<Oral fresh flavor composition> (% by weight)

l-Menthol	50.0
Lemon **oil**	15.0
Peppermint **oil**	10.0
1,8-Cineole	5.0
Lime **oil**	5.0
Flavor composition of Example 18	5.0
Ethyl alcohol	10.0
Total	100.0

DETD . . . composition prepared in the above (1).

<Troche composition> (% by weight)

95% Ethyl alcohol	50.0
Glycerol	10.0
Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor **oil** (EO 60)	2.0
Oral fresh flavor composition of (1)	1.5
Sorbitol	0.2
Xylitol	0.1
Purified water	balance
Total	100.0

DETD . . . composition prepared in Example 14.

<Composition for chewing gum use> (% by weight)

Flavor composition of Example 14	5.0
Peppermint **oil**	44.5
Spearmint **oil**	10.0
l-Menthol	5.0
Methyl salicylate	5.0
Eucalyptus **oil**	10.0
Clove **oil**	0.5
Total	100.0

DETD . . . above (1).

<Black tea candy composition>

Granulated sugar	540.0	g
Starch syrup	480.0	g
Purified water	160.0	g
Plant hydrogenated **oil**	20.0	g
Lecithin	0.2	g
Flavor composition for candy use of (1)	0.8	g

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:67187 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Adhesive cooling composition and process for its preparation
INVENTOR(S):	Misumi, Manabu, Osaka, Japan Yamashita, Motoko, Osaka, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Kobayashi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Osaka-fu, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6228376	B1	20010508
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-348576		19990707 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1998-42891, filed on 17 Mar 1998		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-64201	19970318
	JP 1998-50286	19980303

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dudash, Diana
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Berman, Alysia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides an adhesive cooling **gel** composition which stably contains a large amount of water and which is excellent in cooling effect and/or coolness-preserving effect, and. . .

SUMM . . . such as a sheet having a cooling base sealed with a film of polyethylene, polypropylene or the like or a **poultice** comprising a non-woven fabric or like fabrics coated with a **gel** base. In recent years, a demand has been growing for **poultice** -type cooling products from the viewpoints of adhesion, fixation, convenience in use, heat-absorbing property and so on.

SUMM Generally the cooling base for use in such **poultice**-type cooling products are in the form of a **gel** which is superior in shape retentivity and adhesiveness. For this reason, it is very difficult to uniformly stir and knead. . . arise problems, for example, masses of components not dispersed well due to insufficient stirring and air bubbles incorporated into the **gel** base.

SUMM However, this method, although advantageous in giving a uniform **gel** composition, inevitably involves a decrease of water to-be incorporated into the composition in an amount corresponding to the volume of. . .

SUMM It is an object of the present invention to provide an adhesive cooling composition in a **gel** form which stably contains a large amount of water and which is excellent in cooling effect and/or coolness-preserving effect.

SUMM The present inventors conducted extensive research to prepare a uniform **gel** composition without giving masses of components not dispersed well due to insufficient stirring, when mixing a polyacrylic acid, a polyvalent. . . be done with an improved efficiency and the components can be uniformly dispersed in the aqueous solution, whereby a uniform **gel** composition is obtained. The **gel** composition produced by this method has the components dispersed well in the aqueous solution and is uniform and substantially free. . .

DETD . . . used is not limited. Usually it has a molecular weight of 10,000 to 10,000,000. From the viewpoint of increasing the **gel** strength for the composition to stably hold more water, it is desirable to use a polyacrylic acid compound having a molecular weight of 1,000,000 to 7,000,000, preferably 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 (as determined by **gel** permeation chromatography (GPC)).

DETD . . . cobalt, nickel and like polyvalent metals, their salts and their compounds. From the viewpoints of safety for skins, productivity and **gel** characteristics, it is preferred to use aluminum, magnesium, calcium or their compounds. Especially preferred are aluminum compounds.

DETD The adhesive cooling composition of the invention is capable of gradually vaporizing water from the surface of the **gel** with time, and is therefore always maintained at a lower temperature than room temperature due to its latent heat, i.e.. . .

DETD The adhesive cooling composition comprising the above-mentioned components is in the form of a high molecular elastic **gel**, and is likely to contain air bubbles. The presence of such bubble component in the composition reduces the amount of. . .

DETD . . . state in which no bubble is visually observable and no trace of broken bubbles exists on the surface of the **gel** or on the surface of a cut portion after processing the cooling composition.

DETD . . . can adjust the pH of the composition and can control the liberating rate (dissociation) of metal ions to bring the **gel** strength (crosslinking degree) to the desired range. Tartaric acid is preferred among them.

DETD . . . a dispersing medium for polyacrylic acid or salts thereof, or as a binder in dispersing and/or emulsifying in water an **oil** component such as 1-menthol or the like, and are usable in moisturizing the composition and improving the comfortableness in use.

DETD . . . improving the processability of the composition of the

invention which is a non-Newtonian fluid, in enhancing the stability of the **gel** and in facilitating the adjustment of viscosity.

DETD Optionally the adhesive cooling composition of the invention may further contain a perfume such as peppermint oils, l-menthol , linalool and linalyl acetate, antiseptics, humectants, irritation-relaxing agents, antimicrobial agents and the like.

DETD . . . irrespective of difference in structural isomers and in d-form or l-form. Preferred linalool is l-linalool, such as one in a lavender oil. The linalyl acetate to be used can be any of the species extensively naturally occurring. These perfumes are not limited. . .

DETD Generally the lavender oil can be prepared, for example, by subjecting the flower ear of lavender to steam distillation or by extraction using a. . .

DETD . . . e.g. in mixing a solvent system and an aqueous system. The devices are also beneficially operable without breakage of a **gel** by stirring and kneading on or after the formation thereof.

DETD . . . article) which is produced by shaping the composition into a product in a specific shape according to the purpose of **topical** application.

DETD . . . is preferred because it is easy to handle, portable and storageable. The laminated sheet can be produced by spreading the **gel** composition of the invention into a sheet or by applying the **gel** composition to a moisture-permeable sheet and spreading the composition. The latter form, i.e. a laminate sheet of a layer of **gel** composition laminated on a moisture-permeable sheet, is preferred from the viewpoints of handleability and convenient use.

DETD It is desirable that the substrate have suitable elasticity sufficient to become amenable to the **external** shape at the site of application on application of the cooling device to the skin.

DETD The laminated sheet of the invention is not limited in terms of **external** shape (size and the like) and has an **external** shape (size and the like) suitably selected according to the subject, the site of application and the like.

DETD . . . component was visible in the adhesive cooling composition thus prepared, or a trace of broken bubbles was found on the **gel** and a trace of bubbles on the surface of a cut portion of the cooling device of the **gel** composition.

DETD . . . Sodium polyacrylate 6 w/w %
(molecular weight 5,000,000)
Aluminum hydroxide 15
Tartaric acid 0.3
Methylparaben 0.2
Natural perfume 0.5
(Refined **oil** of common lavender)
Deionized water 78.0
100 w/w %

DETD . . . polyacrylate 5 w/w %
(molecular weight 5,000,000)
Aluminum hydroxide 0.2
Tartaric acid 0.25
Concentrated glycerin 10.0
Natural perfume 0.1
(refined **oil** of lavender)
(Linalool 20%
Linalyl acetate 50%
Other refined **oil** 30%)
components
Deionized water 84.45
100 w/w %

DETD . . . (molecular weight 5,000,000)
Aluminum hydroxide 0.2
Tartaric acid 0.3
Synthetic perfume (lavender) 0.3

(Linalool 25%
Linalyl acetate 45%
Other refined **oil** 30%)
components
Deionized water 92.2
100 w/w %

DETD . . . %
(molecular weight 5,000,000)
Polyvinyl alcohol 10
Carboxyvinyl polymer 3
Aluminum hydroxide 0.2
Tartaric acid 0.2
Synthetic perfume 0.2
(refined **oil** of lavender)
(Linalool 35%
Linalyl acetate 40%
Other refined **oil** 30%)
components
Methylparaben 0.1
Glycerin 5.0
Deionized water 74.3
100 w/w %

DETD . . . which was filled with a lavender smell given off at room temperature from a sheet of paper impregnated with refined **oil** of lavender. The group B was made to conduct the same calculation tests in an odorless chamber.

DETD . . . means that the subjects of the group A became mentally stabilized when they worked smelling an aroma component in refined **oil** of lavender.

DETD . . . the distribution of .alpha. wave shifted to the range of 10 to 12 HZ immediately after application of the plaster (**poultice**) to the subject in a awakened state. This denotes that when the plaster of the invention was applied, a soothing. . .

L28 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:82357 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Patch**
INVENTOR(S): Kamiya, Tetsuro, Tochigi, Japan
Niinaka, Kouichi, Tochigi, Japan
Morioka, Keiko, Tochigi, Japan
Yorozu, Hidenori, Tochigi, Japan
Sawada, Michitaka, Tochigi, Japan
Iwasaki, Masaki, Tochigi, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corporation, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5780047		19980714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-671543		19960627 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1995-160593	19950627
	JP 1996-24014	19960209

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Williamson, Michael A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 854
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI **Patch**

AB A **patch** is disclosed, which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a), and a **patch** is disclosed, which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon.

AB This **patch** is convenient in handling and achieves high merit. Also, it can be applied to the skin so as to exhibit. . .

SUMM This invention relates to a **patch** useful during bathing. More particularly, it relates to a **patch** which is convenient in handling, achieves high merit, and can be applied to the skin so as to exhibit excellent warm-bathing effect and skin-care effect at the application site. Also, the **patch** can be applied to human skin using hands or an instrument and then rubbed to obtain excellent bathing effect and. . .

SUMM . . . example, JP-A-62-72609 and JP-A-62-72610 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application") describe a water-soluble, **patch** comprising pullulan optionally together with polyvinyl alcohol and/or polyvinyl pyrrolidone or a bathing preparation comprising various components packed in a. . .

SUMM . . . preparations aim merely at improving the solubility in bathwater, etc. These conventional bathing preparations and sheet-type bathing preparations can relieve **topical** symptoms (painful stiff neck and shoulder, lumbago, skin diseases such as eczema and atopy, etc.) to a certain extent, overall;. . .

SUMM . . . hand, patches and plasters have been used in the treatment of painful stiff neck and shoulder and lumbago. When a **patch** or plaster is used in a bathing system, however, the nonwoven fabric or woven fabric employed in the current outmost. . .

SUMM . . . one object of the present invention is to provide a novel bathing preparation which can exert excellent effects of relieving **topical** symptoms of a human body (painful stiff neck and shoulder, lumbago, etc.).

SUMM . . . these circumstances, the present inventors have conducted extensive studies to develop a novel bathing preparation which is capable of improving **topical** circulatory dynamics and metabolism and, if necessary, exerting medicinal effects on painful stiff neck and shoulder, lumbago and skin diseases, while giving favorable warm-bathing effects. As a result, they have successfully found out that when a **patch**, which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet containing appropriate bathing preparation component(s) blended with a water-soluble polymer optionally together with a non-adhesive water-soluble protective material laminated thereon, is applied on a human skin, the **patch** is gradually dissolved during bathing to thereby achieve excellent bathing effects at the application site without giving any insoluble matter. . .

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention can be applied on the skin using hands or instrument and then rubbed, in a bathwater. . .

SUMM . . . a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) is optionally used together with a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated on the sheet, a **patch** wherein the adhesive sheet (a) does not stick on the fingers and hands can be obtained. The present invention has. . .

SUMM Accordingly, the present invention provides a **patch** which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a). It further provides a **patch** which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon.

SUMM . . . be soluble in water and have an adhesive enabling the application thereof to the skin. In the present invention, the **patch** preferably has an adhesiveness at such a level as defined below. Namely, when the **patch** of the present invention is applied on the skin at the extensor side of a forearm of a subject and then the forearm is allowed to stand horizontally while keeping the application site downward, the **patch** adheres to the skin for at least 10 seconds. A **patch** having an adhesiveness such that it falls off within 10 seconds might peel off from the skin during bathing.

SUMM In the **patch** of the present invention, a sheet (b) comprising the water-soluble protective material may be provided on one side surface and/or. . .

SUMM . . . sheet(s) (b) and/or (c) is not provided on one or both side of adhesive surfaces of the adhesive sheet, the **patch** of the present invention can be directly packed with a bag or package manufactured by an aluminum foil-laminated film.

SUMM In a second embodiment, the **patch** (a) of the present invention can give further improved handling property by using the water-soluble sheet (a) together with the. . .

SUMM . . . into 150 l of bathwater at 40.degree. C., it is completely dissolved within 10 seconds to 15 minutes. Thus, the **patch** of the present invention can be completely dissolved during bathing so as to achieve warm-bathing effects.

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention may contain additional components commonly employed in bathing preparations. Moreover, it may contain drugs, dyes, pigments,. . . vitamins, perfumes, enzymes, animal fats and oils such as lanolin and derivatives thereof, vegetable fats and oils such as jojoba **oil** and derivatives thereof, silicone compounds, various inorganic salts and inorganic compounds, organic acids, etc., though materials for bathing preparations usable. . .

SUMM Suitable essential oils and perfumed oils include Japanese peppermint **oil**, jasmin **oil**, camphor **oil**, Cupressaceae **oil**, dried bitter orange peel **oil**, citrus unshiu **oil**, orange **oil**, Citrus junos **oil**, acorus root **oil**, **lavender oil**, bay **oil**, clove **oil**, rose **oil**, eucalyptus **oil**, lemon **oil**, thyme **oil**, peppermint **oil**, sage **oil**, bergamot **oil**, acorus root **oil**, pine **oil**, menthol, d,**l-menthol**, **l-menthol**, cineole, eugenol, citral, citronellol, citronellal, borneol, linalool, geraniol, phenylethyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, camphor, thymol, spirantol, pinene, terpenoid compounds, etc.

SUMM Suitable fats and oils include natural fats and oils such as rice bran **oil**, rice bran extract, olive **oil**, soybean **oil**, jojoba **oil**, avocado **oil**, almond **oil**, sesame **oil**, coconut **oil**, sunflower **oil**, castor **oil**, cacao **oil**, mink **oil**, beef tallow, lard, fish fat, evening primrose **oil**, rose hip **oil**, etc., and hardened oils obtained by hydrogenating these fats and oils and glyceride derivatives thereof; waxes such as carnauba wax,. . .

SUMM Suitable silicones include liquid **oil**, powder and resin.

SUMM (1) **l-Menthol**, camphor and thymol.

SUMM . . . packed product scarcely suffers from any change in weight when stored at 40.degree. C./80% RH. The package material for the **patch** of the present invention preferably results in a weight change of the product of not more than .+-.5%, when stored. . .

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention can be used with a bathing method which not only the **patch** is immersed into the bathwater but also the **patch** is wetted by shower or sauna (steam bath).

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention may be poured into bathwater and dissolved therein followed by bathing. However, it is still preferable to apply the **patch** of the present invention to, for example, the shoulder or lower back followed by bathing.

SUMM Also, when the bathing method such as shower or sauna in which the **patch** is not immersed in the bathwater is used, the bathing composition can be applied on the skin of human body. . .

SUMM By laminating the water-soluble protective material on the water-soluble adhesive sheet, a **patch** which is soluble in bathwater and shows a high adhesiveness and good handling properties without sticking to fingers is provided.

SUMM Although the **patch** of the present invention may be poured as

such into bathwater, its adhesiveness to the skin enables the application thereof to the specific areas of the body such as the shoulder or lower back. Thus **topical** circulatory dynamics and metabolism can be improved and medicinal effects can be exerted on painful stiff neck and shoulder, lumbago. . .

SUMM In the **patch** of the present invention, the components are dispersed or dissolved in bathwater to thereby simultaneously achieve systemic effects (bathing effects, skin-care effects, etc.) and **topical** effects of relieving various symptoms.

SUMM Different from the existing patches and plasters, the **patch** of the present invention is solubilized in bathwater. It is therefore unnecessary to peel off the plaster from the skin. . .

SUMM As the **patch** can be used with the bathing method such as shower or sauna (steam bath) that the bathing composition is not. . . the effect due to the bathing composition can be provided to the whole body and further the same effect (i.e., **topical** effect of relieving various symptoms due to application to the body) as in the bathing method in which the bathing. . .

DETD A **patch** was prepared from each of the products of Examples 1 to 5 without covering with a protecting material listed in. . .

DETD The **patch** of Examples 1 to 10 were examined by 10 panelists.

DETD Before bathing, the aluminum laminate film bag was broken and then the **patch** was taken out therefrom was applied to the shoulder. Then effects on painful stiff neck and shoulder and solubility into. . .

DETD As is apparent from the above results, the **patch** of the present invention is highly efficacious in relieving painful stiff neck and shoulder and dissolubility. In addition, it is. . .

DETD . . . sheet

(wt %)

Component	Examples 6 to 12	Example 13	Example 14
Polymer (Examples 6 to 14)	40	40	40
Propylene glycol	--	5	10
L-menthol	1	1	1
Camphor	1	1	1
Cayenne tincture	1	1	1
Glycol salicylate	1	1	1
Methylparaben	0.15	0.15	0.15
Butylparaben	0.15	0.15	0.15

Purified. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A **patch** comprising a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon selected from the group consisting of. . .

2. A **patch** of claim 1 comprising a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) wherein a sheet (b) comprising the water-soluble protective material is provided. . .

3. A **patch** of claim 1 comprising a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) wherein a peelable sheets (c) are provided on both side surface. . .

4. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) comprises a water-soluble polymer and water.

5. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) further comprises a polyol.

6. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) further comprises an agent imparting a cool feel and/or an agent. . .

7. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) has a thickness from 5 to 10,000 .mu.m.

8. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble protective material (b) comprises a water-soluble film, a water-soluble nonwoven fabric, a water-soluble woven. . .
9. The **patch** of claim 4, wherein said water-soluble protective material (b) comprises a water-soluble film, a water-soluble nonwoven fabric, a water-soluble woven. . .
10. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble protective material (b) has a thickness from 1 to 3,000 .mu.m.

11. The **patch** of claim 1, further comprising an additive selected from the group consisting of a drug, dye, pigment, vitamin, perfume, enzyme, animal fat, animal **oil**, silicone compounds, and inorganic compounds.

12. A method of bathing which comprises applying a **patch** on skin comprising: a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon selected from the group. . .
13. A method which of bathing which comprises pouring a **patch** into bathwater comprising: a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon selected from the group. . .

L28 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:53290 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Topical** aromatic releasing compositions
INVENTOR(S): Hughes, Timothy J., Southbury, CT, United States
Deckner, George E., Trumbull, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5322689		19940621	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-850328		19920310	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dabbiere, D. K., Mohl, D. C., Rasser, J. C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 695
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI **Topical** aromatic releasing compositions
AB The present invention relates to **topical** aromatic releasing compositions substantially free from petrolatum and containing one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of menthols, camphor and eucalyptus **oil** and mixtures thereof. In further embodiments, these compositions contain one or more **topical** actives, and are also useful for providing relief from symptoms associated with respiratory disorders.
SUMM The present invention relates to improved **topical oil** -in-water emulsion pharmaceutical compositions having improved aesthetics which are useful for imparting aromatic actives. In particular, it relates to **topical** aromatic releasing compositions substantially free from petrolatum and containing one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of menthol, camphor and eucalyptus **oil** and mixtures thereof. In further embodiments, these compositions contain one or more **topical** actives, and are also useful for providing relief from symptoms associated with respiratory disorders.

SUMM . . . interactions and may cause an adverse reaction. It would, therefore, be highly desirable to deliver relief from these symptoms via **topical** compositions and thus without the need to orally ingest drugs. In addition, **topical** colds medications will not cause drowsiness or other side effects attendant with oral decongestants.

SUMM Prior art **topical** compositions containing aromatic actives effective at treating many of these symptoms such as nasal congestion and cough; however these **ointment**-based compositions, which generally contain high levels of petrolatum, have an undesirable greasy and tacky feel.

SUMM It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide **topical** aromatic releasing compositions which provide treatment for cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms. It is a further object of the present invention to provide **topical** aromatic releasing compositions with improved cosmetics which do not substantially affect the release of aromatic vapors. It is still a. . .

SUMM The present invention relates to a **topical oil** -in-water emulsion composition useful for releasing an aromatic decongestant composition substantially free from petrolatum comprising:

SUMM . . . to about 30% of one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of menthol, camphor and eucalyptus **oil** and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . a method for treatment of cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of these **topical** aromatic releasing decongestant compositions.

DETD . . . to about 15% of one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of menthol, camphor and eucalyptus **oil** and mixtures thereof. These aromatic active components are more fully described in 53 Federal Register 30561, Aug. 12, 1988, incorporated. . .

DETD . . . believed that the compositions of the present invention emulsified with these copolymers rapidly de-emulsify on the skin thereby providing continuous **oil** film on the skin and good release of the aromatic actives contained herein. These copolymers consist essentially of a colloidally. . .

DETD Single emulsion skin care preparations, such as lotions and creams, of the **oil**-in-water type and water-in-**oil** type are well-known in the cosmetic art and are useful in the present invention. Multiphase emulsion compositions, such as the water-in-**oil** -water type, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,254,105, Fakuda et al., issued March 3, 1981, herein incorporated by reference, are. . .

DETD Triple emulsion carrier systems comprising an **oil** -in-water-in-silicone fluid emulsion composition as disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 022,876, Figueroa, et al., filed Mar. 6, 1987, herein. . .

DETD . . . carrier system. Such a system comprises from about 9% to about 15% squalene; from about 25% to about 40% silicone **oil**; from about 8% to about 20% of a fatty alcohol; from about 15% to about 30% of polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-fatty. . .

DETD . . . from Permethyl Corporation) and mixtures thereof. The compositions of the present invention more preferably comprise at least one volatile silicone **oil** which functions as a liquid emollient, or especially in a mixture of volatile silicone oils and non-volatile emollients. The term. . .

DETD Pharmaceutical actives useful in the present invention include any chemical material or compound suitable for **topical** administration; however, such drugs should be included so as not to interfere with the stability of the composition. These actives. . .

DETD . . . as the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts and esters of these agents. For example, etofenamate, a flufenamic acid derivative, is particularly useful for **topical** application. Of the nonsteroidal anti -inflammatory agents, ibuprofen, naproxen, flufenamic acid, mefenamlc acid, meclofenamic acid, piroxicam and felbinac are preferred;. . .

DETD Various vitamins may also be included in the **topical** compositions the present invention. For example, Vitamin A, and derivatives thereof, ascorbic acid, Vitamin B, biotin, panthothenic acid, Vitamin D,. . .

DETD Preferably the composition is applied to the skin via **topical** application of a safe and effective amount of the composition to treat cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms. The amount of actives and frequency of **topical** application to the skin can vary widely, depending upon personal needs, but it is suggested as an example that **topical** application range from about once per day to about four times daily, preferably from about twice per day to about. . .

DETD

Ingredients	W/W %
1-Menthol	2.81
Camphor	5.23
Eucalyptus **Oil**	1.34
Cedarleaf **Oil**	0.44
Myristica **Oil**	0.69
Thymol	0.09
Turpentine	2.00
PEG-100 Stearate	0.31
Cetyl Palmitate	3.00
Stearyl Alcohol	1.50
Dimethicone	0.63
Cetyl Alcohol	2.25
Stearic Acid	0.31
Isopropyl Palmitate	1.25
Carbomer 954.sup.1	0.75
Glycerin	10.00
Titanium Dioxide. . .	

DETD . . . water, carbomer, titanium dioxide and some of the glycerin, while mixing heat to about 70.degree. C. While mixing, add the **oil** phase to the water phase, then add the cyclomethicone/dimethicone copolyol and the disodium EDTA. In a suitable size container mix. . . of the glycerin and some water and add to batch. In a suitable size container, add the methanol, camphor, eucalyptus **oil**, cedarleaf **oil**, myristica **oil** , thymol and turpentine with gentle mixing. Add the aromatic mixture to the batch. Cool batch to 40.degree. C. and add. . .

DETD Use of approximately five grams of the composition is useful for **topical** application to provide relief from cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms.

DETD . . . %

Water, purified	73.50
Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	0.10
Glycerin	4.00
Polysorbate 80	0.40
Disodium EDTA	0.10
Imidazolidinyl Urea	0.20
Methylparaben	0.25
Propylparaben	0.15
Polyglyceryl-10 Decaoleate	4.00
Octyl Hydroxystearate	3.00
Isostearyl Benzoate	2.50
Camphor	5.25
L-Menthol	2.75
Lavender Oil	2.15
L-Bornyl Acetate	0.25

Dimethicone	0.50
Acrylates/C.sub.10 -C.sub.30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer.sup.1	0.20
Carbomer 981.sup.2	0.30
Triethamolamine	0.40

.sup.1 Available as Pemulen TR1 from B. F. Goodrich

. . .

DETD . . . heat to about 60.degree. C. In a separate vessel, combine the propylparaben, polyglyceryl-10 decaoleate, octyl hydroxystearate, isosteayl benzoate, camphor, menthol, **lavender oil**, bornyl acetate, dimethicone, Pemulen TR-1 and carbomer, mix using rapid agitation until uniform and heat to about 60.degree. C. Slowly add the **oil** phase to the water phase while mixing with moderate agitation. Add the triethanolamine and mix vigorously. Cool resulting mixture to. . .

DETD Use of approximately five grams of the composition is useful for **topical** application to provide relief from cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms.

DETD

Ingredients	W/W %
Water, purified	61.45
Carbomer 1342.sup.1	0.20
Glycerin	1.00
L-Menthol	10.00
Methyl Salicylate	15.00
Steareth-21	1.00
Steareth-2	0.75
Isodecyl Neopentanoate	8.00
Imidazolidinyl Urea	0.10
Methylparaben	0.30
Propylparaben	0.15
Disodium EDTA	0.10
Cetyl Alcohol	1.00
Stearyl Alcohol	0.75
Triethanolamine	0.20

.sup.1 Available. . .

DETD . . . neopentanoate, propyl paraben, cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol. While mixing, heat this mixture to about 80.degree. C. to form the **oil** phase. Add the **oil** phase to the water phase while mixing (high shear, for example, a Lightnin' mixer). Add the disodium EDTA and cool. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A **topical** composition useful for releasing an aromatic decongestant composition substantially free from petrolatum comprising: (a) from about 0.025% to about 3%. . . to about 30% of one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of menthol, camphor and eucalyptus **oil** and mixtures thereof wherein said composition is in the form of an **oil**-in-water emulsion.

2. A **topical** aromatic releasing composition according to claim 1 the polymer component contains from about 96 to about 97.9 weight percent of. . .

3. A **topical** aromatic releasing composition according to claim 2 wherein the acrylate ester of the carboxylic copolymer is stearyl methacrylate, and wherein. . .

4. A **topical** aromatic releasing composition according to claim

3 which further comprises from about 0.1% to about 20% of a humectant.

5. A **topical** aromatic releasing composition according to claim 4 which further comprises from about 0.1% to about 20% of a pharmaceutical active.

. . .

. . . A method for treatment of cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of the **topical** aromatic releasing decongestant composition of claim 1.

. . . A method for treatment of cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of the **topical** aromatic releasing decongestant composition of claim 2.

. . . A method for treatment of cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of the **topical** aromatic releasing decongestant composition of claim 5.

. . . A method for treatment of cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of the **topical** aromatic releasing decongestant composition of claim 8.

. . . A method for treatment of cough, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of the **topical** aromatic releasing decongestant composition of claim 10.

L28 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	93:67651 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Process for hair growth		
INVENTOR(S):	Aoyama, Hajime, Toyama, Japan Ono, Satoshi, Toyama, Japan Oohashi, Osamu, Toyama, Japan Narita, Hirokazu, Toyama, Japan Takano, Shuntaro, Toyama, Japan		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Toyama Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5236950		19930817
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-311945		19890217 (7)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1988-33968		19880218
	JP 1988-136824		19880603
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rizzo, Nicholas S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	38		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1008		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM Another object of this invention is to provide a **topical** composition for application to mammalian (e.g. mice, sheep, rabbits, monkeys, minks, humans and the like) skin.

SUMM . . . (e.g. nicotinic acid, Minoxidil), crude drug extracts (e.g. Japanese chirata extract, carrot extract), dandruff-suppressing agents (e.g. hinokitiol, sulfur), refrigerants (e.g. **l-menthol**, camphor), wetting agents (e.g. glycerine, mucopolysaccharides, pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid), keratolytics (e.g. urea, resorcin), perfumes (e.g. **lavender oil**,

neroli, bergamot), vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamine E derivatives, vitamine B6, vitamin H, lecithin, fatty acids and the like.

SUMM . . . (e.g. glycerine, propylene glycol), higher fatty acids (e.g. palmitic acid, linoleic acid), fats and oils (e.g. fatty acid glyceride, olive **oil**, squalene, bees wax), liquid paraffin, surfactants (e.g. polyoxyethylene hardened castor **oil**, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride, distearyldimethylammonium chloride, sodium laurylsulfate), emulsifiers (cetyl alcohol) and solubilizing agents.

SUMM The hair-restorer of this invention can be prepared in various forms such as powder, jellies, hair rinse, hair tonic, hair **cream**, hair lotion, hair spray, hair aerosol and the like.

DETD . . . mixed solvents are all by volume, and the carrier used in column chromatography is Kieselgel 60 Art. 7734 (a silica **gel** produced by Merck Co.) unless otherwise specified.

DETD

Component	Amount (wt. %)
Example 1 Hair lotion	
95% Ethanol	80.0
Phytyl acetyllactate	3.0
Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid	0.5
Propylene glycol	5.0
Lavender oil	0.1
Purified water	11.4
Example 2 Hair lotion	
95% Ethanol	80.0
Phytyl acetate	3.0
Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid	0.5
Propylene glycol	5.0
Tocopheryl acetate	1.0
Lecithin (Lecinol Y-10E, product of Nikko Chemicals)	1.0
Lavender oil	0.1
Purified water	9.4
Example 3 Hair **cream**	
Phytyl acetate	3.0
Olive **oil**	5.0
Liquid paraffin	50.0
Bees wax	1.0
Lecithin (Lecinol Y-10E, product of Nikko Chemicals)	1.0
Polyoxyethylene hardened castor **oil** (50E.O)	3.0
Purified water	37.0
Example 4 Hair rinse	
Stearyltrimethylammonium chloride	1.5
Distearyldimethylammonium chloride	0.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Phytyl nicotinate	3.0
Sodium laurylsulfate	3.0
Liquid paraffin	1.0
Purified water	89.5

Example 5 Hair lotion
95% Ethanol 80.0
Methyl phytyl ether 3.0
Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid 0.5
Propylene glycol 5.0
Lavender oil 0.1
Purified water 11.4
Example 6 Hair lotion
95% Ethanol 80.0
Glyceryl 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenoate 3.0
Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid 0.5
Propylene glycol 5.0
Tocopheryl acetate 1.0
Lecithin (Lecinol Y-10E, product of Nikko Chemicals) 1.0
Lavender oil 0.1
Purified water 9.4
Example 7 Hair **cream**
Ethyl phytyl ether 3.0
Olive **oil** 5.0
Liquid paraffin 50.0
Bees wax 1.0
Lecithin (Lecinol Y-10E, product of Nikko Chemicals) 1.0
Polyoxyethylene hardened castor **oil** (50E.O) 3.0
Purified water 37.0
Example 8 Hair rinse
Stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 1.5
Distearyldimethylammonium chloride 0.5
Cetyl alcohol 1.5
Glyceryl 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenoate 3.0
Sodium laurylsulfate 3.0
Liquid paraffin 1.0
Purified water 89.5
Example 9 Hair lotion
95% Ethanol 80.00
Phytol 3.00
Propylene glycol 1.00
Ceramide 0.01
Hinokitiol 0.05
Laventer **oil** 0.10
Purified water 15.84

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 37. The process according to any one of claims 19-36 and 1-16, wherein the compound is in association with a **topical** pharamaceutical carrier selected from the group consisting of powder, jelly, hair rinse, **ointment**, hair lotion, **paste**,

hair **cream**, hair tonic, hair spray and hair aerosol.

=>

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:452852 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:51093
TITLE: Drugs for relieving hemicrania
INVENTOR(S): Yokoyama, Hideakira; Hamamoto, Hidetoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teikoku Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Japan; Rohto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001043736	A1	20010621	WO 1999-JP7008	19991214
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1170006	A1	20020109	EP 1999-959803	19991214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AU 753853	B2	20021031	AU 2000-16855	19991214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1999-JP7008 W 19991214
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Drugs having an effect of relieving hemicrania contain **l-menthol** and an essential **oil** exclusively as the active ingredients. More particularly, ointments and patches having an effect of relieving hemicrania to be topically administered for relieving hemicrania, are prepd. by blending **l-menthol** and an essential **oil** with **ointment** compns. contg. a water-sol. polymer, a polyhydric alc. and water. An **ointment** contained polyacrylic acid 1, Na polyacrylate 5, Na CMC 5, gelatins 0.4, polyvinyl alc. 0.2, tartaric acid 0.2, Na edetate 0.1, glycerin 22, Al(OH)3 0.3, Polysorbate 80 0.1, castor **oil** 0.5, methylparaben 0.1, **l-menthol** 0.3, **peppermint oil** 0.2, and distd. water q.s. to 100 %.

ST hemicrania treatment **ointment** menthol essential **oil**; **patch** hemicrania treatment menthol essential **oil**; **peppermint oil** menthol **ointment**; **migraine** treatment

IT Essential oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(juniper; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Essential oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lavender; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT **Headache**
(**migraine**; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Essential oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peppermint; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Essential oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rose; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Essential oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rosemary; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tapes; **topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT Essential oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT **2216-51-5**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 9004-32-4, sodium CMC
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** prepns. contg. menthol and essential oils for relieving hemicrania)

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:37125 USPATFULL
TITLE: Piperidine derivatives as substance P antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Tanoue, Yoshihiro, Tosu, Japan
Beppu, Koichi, Tosu, Japan
Okayama, Akira, Tosu, Japan
Sakamoto, Osami, Tosu, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Saga, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5886011		19990323	
	WO 9630367		19960310	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-913824		19970926	(8)
	WO 1996-JP796		19960327	
			19970926	PCT 371 date
			19970926	PCT 102(e) date

NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: JP 1995-93150 19950327
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chang, Ceila
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend & Banta
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1534
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . diseases such as hypertension, various inflammation and pains, have been well-known (e.g., Journal of Medicinal Chemistry,25,1009, (1982), Trends in Cluster **Headache**, 85-97, (1987),ELSEVIER).

SUMM . . . variety of inflammation and pains and the like. As concrete examples of these diseases and inflammations, chronic bronchial obstruction, asthma, **migraine**, vomiting, anxiety, depression, melancholia, Alzheimer's diseases, dementia, stomatosis caused by stress, anaphylaxis, colitis, hypertension, vasospamic diseases, hidebound disease, arthritis, psoriasis,. . .

SUMM The capsules can be prepared by filling the above powdered-drug, powders or granules into the **external** skin of a capsule such as gelatin capsule. Before filling, the powdered-drug, powders, granules may be mixed with lubricants, fluidizing. . .

SUMM . . . press, the obtained incomplete forms of slugs may be powdered to obtain granules. Solution retarder (e.g., paraffin, wax, hardened castor **oil**), reabsorbent (e.g., quaternary salts) or adsorbent (e.g., bentonite, kaolin, dicalcium phosphate) may be mixed in previously.

SUMM . . . the syrups, elixirs and suspensions, suspending agents, emulsifying agents (e.g., ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters), preservatives, flavoring agent (e.g., **peppermint oil**, saccharin) and the like may be added if desired.

SUMM . . . by kneading the effective component into a hydrophobic or hydrophilic suppository base, e.g., a synthesized oily base such as cacao **oil**, hydrogenated peanuts **oil**, hydrogenated coconuts **oil**, an aqueous base such as polyethylene glycol, monolene, Tween, Pluronic, higher esters (e.g., palmitic acid myristyl ester).

SUMM As the formulation for percutaneous administration, plasters, poultices, ointments, gels, creams, **gel** creams, liniments may be exemplified.

SUMM . . . such as vinyl acetate and vinyl propionate; silicone resins; polyisoprene rubber; polyisobutylene rubber; natural rubber; acrylic rubber; styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer), **oil** or higher fatty acid (e.g., almond **oil**, olive **oil**, camellia **oil**, Persic **oil**, peanut **oil**, oleic acid, liquid paraffin, polybutene), tackifiers (e.g., rosin, rosin modified maleic acid, hydrogenated rosin ester), anti-eruption agent. As another additives, dl-camphor, **l-menthol**, thymol, vanillyl amide nonylate, capsicum tincture, **peppermint oil**, UV absorber, antioxidant, may be exemplified. The plasters may be a reservoir type.

SUMM The poultices may be prepared by formulating **poultice** bases, the effective component and another additives appropriately. The **poultice** bases are selective suitably from, e.g., adhesives (e.g., synthesized water-soluble high-molecular materials such as soda polyacrylate, polyacrylic acid, POVAL, polyvinyl. . . (e.g., citric acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid), calcium, magnesium, aluminum and water. In addition, as another additives, e.g., **l-menthol**, camphor, thymol, **peppermint oil**, UW absorber and antioxidant are exemplified, and these may be formulated suitably.

SUMM The ointments may be prepared by formulating **ointment** bases, the effective component and another additives appropriately. As the

ointment bases, any known bases may be used. The **ointment** bases may be selected and used from higher fatty acids or esters thereof (e.g., adipic acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, . . . purified lanoline, liquid paraffin), water, humectants (glycerine, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, sorbitol), anti-eruption agent and the like. As another additives, **l-menthol**, camphor, **peppermint oil** and the like may be exemplified.

SUMM The gells may be prepared by formulating **gel** bases, the effective component and another additives appropriately. As the **gel** bases, any known ones may be used, and lower alcohols (e.g., ethanol, isopropyl alcohol), water, gelling agents (e.g., carboxyvinyl polymer, . . . nonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether) and anti-eruption agents may be exemplified. These materials may be selected suitably. As another additives, **l-menthol**, camphor, **peppermint oil** and the like may be exemplified.

SUMM The creams may be prepared by formulating **cream** bases, the effective component and another additives appropriately. As the **cream** bases, any known ones may be used, and higher fatty acid esters (e.g., myristic acid esters, palmitic acid esters, diethyl. . . preservatives (e.g., p-oxy benzoic acid ester) and anti-eruption may be exemplified. These materials may be selected suitably. As another additives, **l-menthol**, camphor, **peppermint oil** and the like may be exemplified.

SUMM The **gel** creams which have medium characteristics of the creams and the gels, may be prepared by adding gelling agent (e.g., carboxy. . .

SUMM . . . neutralizing agents for the adjustment of pH, tackifiers (e.g., methylcellulose, carboxyvinyl polymer, hydroxypropyl cellulose), anti-eruption agents and another additives (e.g., **l-menthol**, camphor, **peppermint oil**, thymol, crotamiton, propylene carbonate, diisopropyl adipate) into alcohols (e.g., monohydroxy alcohols such as ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, polyhydroxy alcohols such as. . .

DETD . . . washing the organic layer with water and drying, it was concentrated and purified with a short column (dichloromethane/methanol=10:1) using silica **gel** to obtain 12.2 g of oily 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-yl)methyl]amino-2-chloropyridine.

DETD . . . and dried with magnesium sulfate. The residue which was obtained by distilling off the solvent, was purified by a silica **gel** column chromatography (isopropyl ether/hexane=1:1-isopropyl ether-isopropyl ether/ethyl acetate=1:1) to obtain 9.4 g of oily 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-yl)methyl]amino-2-phenylpyridine.

DETD . . . were filtered off. The residue which was obtained by concentrating the solvent under reduced pressure, was purified by a silica **gel** column (isopropyl ether/hexane=1:2) to obtain 8.4 g (derived from the former component) and 8.5 g (derived from the latter component). . .

DETD . . . After washing with water and drying, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified with a silica **gel** column (hexane-hexane/isopropyl ether=2:1) to obtain 7.9 g (the former component) and 7.8 g (the latter component) of each corresponding 7-formyl-2-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran.

DETD . . . was extracted three times with dichloromethane. After drying the extract solution, it was distilled off and purified by a silica **gel** chromatography (dichloromethane/methanol 30:1-10:1-3:1) to obtain 3.7 g of oily 3-[(2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-yl)methyl]amino-2-phenylpiperidine.

DETD

(1) Compound of Example 30 3.0 g

(2) Soybean **oil**, Pharmacopoeia Japonica 20.0 g

(3) Purified soybean phospholipid
2.5 g
(4) Glycerine 5.0 g
(5) Distilled water 175 ml

DETD The above-component (1) was dissolved in the (4) and (5), previously. The **oil** component, in which the (2) and (3) were mixed, was added to the solution, and mixed sufficiently to prepare a. . .

DETD An **ointment** was prepared in the conventional method using the above-components (1) to (4).

DETD Using the above-components (1) to (5), an **ointment** was prepared in the conventional method.

DETD Using the above-components (1) to (8), a **gel** was prepared by the conventional method.

DETD Formulation Example 10 (**Gel** creams)

DETD

---

(1) Compound of Example 25
1.0% (w/w)
(2) Isopropyl myristate
11.0% (w/w)
(3) Ethanol 6.0% (w/w)
(4) Carboxy vinyl polymer
1.5% (w/w)
(5) Purified water Suitable amount
(6) Polyoxyethylene (55) monostearate
1.0% (w/w)
(7) Coconut **oil** fatty acid diethanol amide
4.0% (w/w)
100% (w/w)

DETD Using the above-components (1) to (7), a **gel cream** was prepared in the conventional method.

DETD Using the above-components (1) to (7), a **poultice** was prepared in the conventional method.

L32 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:25418 USPATFULL

TITLE: Stripe composition and method of reducing smell associated therewith

INVENTOR(S): Noda, Kanji, Chikushino, Japan
Furuya, Kazuki, Tosu, Japan
Miyata, Satoru, Tosu, Japan
Yoneda, Toyoaki, Fuchu, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Limited, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Saga, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4024223		19770517
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1975-570429		19750422 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1973-413253, filed on 6 Nov 1973, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1972-112593	19721111

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Turner, V. D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sherman & Shalloway
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 403

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM This invention relates to a stupe composition having reduced discomfortable or stinging smell inherent to the conventional stupe compositions for **external** application and giving a wet packing effect for prolonged periods of time, and to a process for preparing said composition.

SUMM . . . pains from blow, sprain, tumescence, myosalgia, lumbago, contusion, stiff shoulder, neuralgia, rheumatism, arthritis, bronchites, tonsillities, mastitis, mastodynia, toothache, parotitis, perfringeration, **headache**, and catarrhal pharyngitis, can be treated with stupe compositions. The stupe compositions are applied to the surface of the skin,. . . use of the stupe composition causes discomfort, and sometimes, it is not rare that the smell causes side-effects such as **headache** or nausea. Furthermore, the users of the stupe compositions now available contain antiphlogistic and analgetic medicines may sometimes cause discomfort. . .

SUMM . . . composition is that the pharmaceutical effect must be maintained for prolonged periods of time. Conventional stupe compositions are a mere **paste**-like mixture of kaolin, glycerol, water and volatile stupe medicines, and therefore, the water and the medicines in the compositions volatilize. . .

SUMM . . . antiphologistic and analgetic drugs for stupe compositions, the discomfortable and stinging smells are extremely reduced, and a stupe composition for **external** application having markedly improved suitability for use can be provided.

SUMM Examples of the other drugs are glycol salicylate, salicylic acid, **peppermint oil** camphor, thymol, creosote, taurine, scopolia extract, diphenhyramine hydrochloride, diphenhydramine, mercurochrome, phellodedron ustum, plum extract, zanthoxylum **oil**, borneol, and meprylcaine. They may be used either alone or in combination with each other. Examples of the tackifier include. . .

SUMM Where **peppermint oil**, thymol, camphor, creosote, borneol, or other compound having a stinging odor is incorporated as the other medicine, it is preferred. . .

SUMM . . . water are placed in a stirrer together with a cyclodextrin, and the mixture is stirred until the entire mixture becomes **paste**-like.

SUMM . . . compound in a stirrer together with a stupe base and water, and stirring the mixture until the entire mixture becomes **paste**-like.

DETD . . . equipped with a stirrer and held at 20.degree. to 30.degree. C., and stirred for 40 minutes to make the mixture **paste**-like. To the **paste**-like mixture was added 5 parts of a mixture of 24 parts of methyl salicylate, 24 parts of menthol, 36 parts of **peppermint oil**, 14 parts of camphor and 2 parts of thymol, and the mixture was kneaded with stirring for 2 hours to. . .

DETD The **paste**-like mixture so obtained was coated uniformly on a flannel sheet in a thickness of about 2 mm. The coated surface. . .

DETD The sample used was **paste**-like mixture containing 17.0% by weight of water and 3.0% by weight of a volatile drug mixture consisting of **l-menthol**, camphor, mehtyl salicylate and thymol. A piece having an area of about 100 cm.sup.2 was cut out from the sample,. . . then allowed to stand in a constant temperature-humidity chamber held at 24.8.degree. C. and a humidity of 50% with the **paste**-containing side facing upward. The sample was rapidly weighed every predetermined period of time, and weight change was measured. Then, the weight decrease at the end of each specified period of time was divided by the weight of the **paste**-like mixture previously determined, thereby to determine the rate of weight decrease of the **paste**-like mixture per unit weight.

DETD The weight of the **paste**-like mixture was determined as follows:

DETD A piece having a predetermined area was cut out from the sample, and its entire weight was measured. The **paste** part was then washed off

with warm water and an organic solvent such as ether or alcohol, followed by drying.. . .

DETD The results in each of the Example and Control are an average of four replicates. The weight of the **paste**-like mixture was 10.6560 g/99.8 cm.sup.2 cloth in the Example, and 10.6191 g/99.5 cm.sup.2 cloth in the Control.

DETD 1.5 parts of an antiphlogistic and analgetic drug composed of 24% of methyl salicylate, 24% of menthol, 36% of **peppermint oil**, 14% of camphor and 2% of thymol, 18.5 parts of .beta.-cyclodextrin, 8 parts of bentonite, 30 parts of kaolin, 35. . . glycol were placed in a stirrer, and stirred for 30 minutes to form an interacted compound. When, the mixture became **paste**-like, it was withdrawn from the stirrer and filled in a bottle.

DETD In use, a suitable amount of the **paste**-like mixture was taken out, and coated on a cloth. It was applied to the affected part and supported by an. . .

DETD . . . added 0.3 part of an antiphlogistic and analgetic drug consisting of 24% of methyl salicylate, 24% of menthol, 36% of **peppermint oil**, 14% of camphor and 2% of thymol, and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours. The stirred mixture was allowed. .

DETD The resulting **paste**-like mixture was coated on a flannel sheet in a thickness of about 2 mm, and the coated surface of flannel. . .

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:05:35 ON 12 JUN 2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:05:46 ON 12 JUN 2003
L1             1 S L-MENTHOL/CN
L2             1 S LAVENDER OIL/CN
L3             1 S JUNIPER OIL/CN
L4             1 S PEPPERMINT OIL/CN
L5             1 S ROSE OIL/CN
L6             1 S ROSEMARY OIL/CN

     FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT,
     CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL,
     EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF,
     MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 14:07:27 ON 12 JUN
     2003
L7          4353 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6
L8       4841140 S OINTMENT OR PATCH OR CREAM OR POULTICE OR OIL OR BALM OR GEL
L9          1960 S L8 AND L7
L10            0 S L8 AND L1 AND L2
L11         5305 S L1 OR L-MENTHOL
L12         2514 S L2 OR LAVENDER OIL
L13          329 S L3 OR JUNIPER OIL
L14         9747 S L4 OR PEPPERMINT OIL
L15         1796 S L5 OR ROSE OIL
L16         1111 S L6 OR ROSEMARY OIL
L17           27 S L11 AND L12 AND L8
L18            0 S L8 AND L11 AND L13
L19          332 S L8 AND L11 AND L14
L20           19 S L8 AND L11 AND L15
L21           22 S L8 AND L11 AND L16
L22           24 DUP REM L17 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23          305 DUP REM L19 (27 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L24           19 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L25           17 DUP REM L21 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26           10 S L22 AND L23
L27      2379954 S TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL
L28            7 S L22 AND L27
L29           55 S L27 AND L23
L30           55 DUP REM L29 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L31       292022 S MIGRAINE OR HEADACHE
L32            3 S L30 AND L31

=> d l26 1-10 ibib, kwic

L26  ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1990:520885  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          113:120885
TITLE:                    Use of two-dimensional gas chromatography in the
                          direct enantiomer separation of chiral essential
                          oil components
AUTHOR(S):                Bicchi, Carlo; Pisciotta, Antonella
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Dip. Sci. Tecnol. Farm., Univ. Torino, Turin, I-10125,
                          Italy
SOURCE:                   Journal of Chromatography (1990), 508(2), 341-8
                          CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
TI   Use of two-dimensional gas chromatography in the direct enantiomer
     separation of chiral essential oil components
AB   The enantiomeric excess of a component of an essential oil can
     be detd. online with normal gas chromatog. anal. by applying
     two-dimensional gas chromatog. with a second column coated with a chiral
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stationary phase. The enantiomeric excess for the examples reported was evaluated by complexation gas chromatog., which was demonstrated to give successful enantiomer sepns. without derivatization of several monoterpenoids and compds. peculiar to the essential **oil** field.

ST essential **oil** enantiomer gas chromatog

IT Resolution
(chromatog., of essential **oil** components, on chiral stationary phase)

IT 40135-38-4
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, in **lavender oil**, by 2-dimensional gas chromatog. on chiral stationary phase)

IT 1074-95-9, Racemic menthone 15356-70-4 36977-92-1, Racemic isomenthone
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, in **peppermint oil**, by 2-dimensional gas chromatog. on chiral stationary phase)

IT 1196-31-2, (+)-Isomenthone **2216-51-5**, (-)-Menthol 3391-87-5, (+)-Menthone 14073-97-3, (-)-Menthone 15356-60-2, (+)-Menthol 18309-28-9, (-)-Isomenthone
RL: PROC (Process)
(sepn. of, from **peppermint oil**, by 2-dimensional gas chromatog. on chiral stationary phase)

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 10 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI

AN 3464757 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TITLE: ANTIOXIDIZING COMPOSITION FOR SCAVENGING FREE RADICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING THE SAME, AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME; FOR TREATING IMMUNE DISEASES SUCH AS ACQUIRED IMMUNE DIFICIENCY SYNDROME(AIDS)

INVENTOR(S): Karita; Takeshi, Shinjuku-ku, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takahisa Karita, Hokkaido, JP

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lilling, Herbert J

AGENT: Nixon & Vanderhye

	NUMBER	PK	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190685		20010220	
	WO 9813055		19980402	
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1999-269270		19990615	
	WO 1997-JP3446		19970926	
			19990325	PCT 371 date
			19990325	PCT 102(e) date
EXPIRATION DATE:	26 Sep 2017			

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1996-256471	19960927
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 6190685	20010220

DOCUMENT TYPE: UTILITY
REASSIGNED
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

CORRECTION DATE: 16 Oct 2001

FILE SEGMENT: CHEMICAL
GRANTED

MICROFILM REEL NO: 011334 FRAME NO: 0849

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4

GRAPHICS INFORMATION: 2 Drawing Sheet(s), 2 Figure(s).

AB An anti-oxidizing composition for scavenging free radicals, comprising at least one essential **oil** component containing a number of fat-soluble, low-molecular-weight compounds, a pharmaceutical composition comprising the above composition, and a process for preparing. . .

ECLM . . . particles (A), (B) and (C), wherein (A) is prepared by allowing a water-insoluble powdery thermoplastic resin to adsorb one essential

oil selected from Rutaceae plant **oil** group (a) consisting of lime **oil**, orange **oil**, grapefruit **oil**, bergamot **oil**, mandarin **oil**, lemon **oil**, which are obtained by expression; and neroli **oil** and Japanese pepper **oil**, which are obtained by seam distillation, and then coating the essential **oil**-adsorbed powdery thermoplastic resin with finely divided activated carbon particles; (B) is prepared by allowing a water-insoluble powdery thermoplastic resin to adsorb one essential **oil** selected from Labiatae plant **oil** group (b) consisting of Perilla **oil**, Agastache rugosa O, Kuntze **oil**, Clary sage **oil**, Sage **oil**, Thyme **oil**, Nepeta **oil**, Japanese Mint **oil**, **Peppermint oil**, Spearmint **oil**, Pennyroyal **oil**, Patchouli **oil**, Rosemary **oil**, Basil **oil**, Lavandin **oil**, and **Lavender oil**, all of which are obtained by steam distillation, and coated with finely divided activated carbon particles; (C) is prepared by allowing a water-insoluble powdery thermoplastic resin to adsorb essential **oil** selected from Myrtaceae plant **oil** group (c) consisting of Clove **oil**, Pimenta **oil**, Bay **oil**, Cineole-type Eucalyptus **oil**, geranyl acetatetype Eucalyptus **oil**, and Citronellal-type Eucalyptus **oil**, all of which are obtained by steam distillation, and coated with finely divided activated carbon particles, (ii) a water-absorptive resin. . .

ACLM . . . together with carbon coated particles which are prepared by allowing powdery polyethylene as a water-insoluble powdery thermoplastic resin to adsorb **L-menthol**, and then coating the **L-menthol**-adsorbed powdery polyethylene with finely divided activated carbon particles, (ii) a water-absorptive acrylic resin as a water-absorptive resin having a high-molecular-weight. . .

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 10 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI

AN	2645000 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE:	FRAGRANT PERACETIC ACID-CONTAINING OXIDIZING COMPOSITION
INVENTOR(S):	Amou, Tadashi, Tokyo, JP Hiraguri, Katsuko, Kohriyama, JP Machida, Osamu, Kohriyama, JP Nakasugi, Tohru, Osaka, JP Takahashi, Atsushi, Osaka, JP Yasunaga, Toshio, Tokyo, JP
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Inabata Koryo Co, Ltd, Osaka, JP Nippon Peroxide Co, Ltd, Tokyo, JP
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Anthony, Joseph D
AGENT:	McAulay Fisher Nissen Goldberg & Kiel

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5451346		19950919
	(CITED IN 008 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1993-146396		19931101
EXPIRATION DATE:	1 Nov 2013		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1992-317937	19921104
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 5451346	19950919
DOCUMENT TYPE:	UTILITY	
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL GRANTED	
MICROFILM REEL NO:	006783 FRAME NO: 0053	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	

ECLM . . . an oxidizing component comprising an aqueous solution of 0.1 to 10% by weight of peracetic acid, 1 to 10% by **weight of** hydrogen peroxide and 2 to 40% by weight of acetic acid, based on the total weight of the composition; (2). . .

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:134512 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fragrance and flavor compositions and fragrance- and flavor-added products
INVENTOR(S):	Suganuma, Toshikazu, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN Torii, Keiji, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN Abe, Toshio, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN Unno, Masakatsu, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN Kato, Yasushi, Hiratsuka-shi, JAPAN
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	TAKASAGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003092599	A1	20030515	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-138559	A1	20020506	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-137088	20010508

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC, 20037
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1223

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . of the other fragrance which can be added include various types of synthetic aroma chemical, natural aroma chemical, natural essential **oil**, citrus fruit **oil** and animal aroma chemical, of which floral green base fragrance compositions are particularly desirable, and a broad range of fragrance. . .

SUMM [0043] Illustratively, when the ketone compounds of the invention are formulated in, e.g., synthetic essential oils such as bergamot **oil**, galbanum **oil**, lemon **oil**, geranium **oil**, **lavender oil** and mandarin **oil** , they can improve effects of the synthetic essential oils by providing mild, full-bodied, fresh and highly palatable fragrance and flavor,. . . well also with citrus fruit essential oils such as of orange, lime and grapefruit and natural essential oils such as **lavender oil**, vetiver **oil**, cedar wood **oil**, citronella **oil**, geranium **oil**, lavandine **oil** and sandal wood **oil** and can emphasize characteristics of these essential oils, so that they render possible the preparation of novel fragrance composition and. . .

SUMM . . . shrimp and crab, which are prepared from , e.g., various types of synthetic aroma chemicals, natural aroma chemicals, natural essential **oil**, citrus fruit **oil** and animal aroma chemicals, renders possible preparation of fragrance compositions and flavor compositions which provide mild, full-bodied and almost natural. . .

SUMM . . . examples include perfumed water, Eau de Parfum, Eau de Toilette and Eau de Cologne as the fragrance products; face washing **cream** , vanishing **cream**, cleansing **cream**, cold **cream**, massage **cream**, milky lotion, toilet lotion, beauty wash, pack and make remover as the skin-care cosmetics; foundation, face powder, pressed powder, talcum powder, rouge, lip stick, lip **cream**, cheek rouge, eye liner, mascara, eye shadow, eyebrow-color, eye pack, nail enamel and enamel remover as the make-up

cosmetics; pomade, brillantin, set lotion, hair stick, hair solid, hair **oil**, hair treatment, hair **cream**, hair tonic, hair liquid, hair spray, bandlin, hair growth agent and hair dye as the hair cosmetics;

SUMM [0049] suntan products and sunscreen products as the anti-sunburn cosmetics; antiperspirant, after shaving lotion, **gel**, permanent wave agent, medicinal soap, medicinal shampoo and medicinal skin cosmetic as the medicinal cosmetics; shampoo, rinse, rinse-in shampoo, conditioner,. . . products; toilet soap, bath soap, aromatic soap, transparent soap and synthetic soap as the soap; body soap, body shampoo, shower **gel** and hand soap as the body lotions; bath agents (e.g., bath salt, bath tablet and bath liquid), form bath (e.g.,. . .

SUMM . . . and optical bleaching agent as the bleaching agents; spray type and powder type aerosols as the aerosol agents; solid type, **gel** type and liquid type agents as the deodorant-aromatics; and tissue paper and toilette paper as the sundries.

SUMM . . . preparations are used by optionally selecting those which are suited for the final product forms such as liquid, solid, powder **gel**, mist and aerosol forms.

DETD . . . was prepared.

<Fragrance composition A> (% by weight)

Benzyl acetate	270.0
Benzyl salicylate	137.9
Cinnamyl alcohol	40.0
Eugenol	40.0
Galbanum **oil**	2.0
2-Phenylpropanal	20.0
Indole	3.0
Kovanol (trade name, mfd. by Takasago International Corporation)	95.0
Phenylethyl alcohol	300.0
Phenylethyl formate	40.0

. . .

DETD . . .

<Fragrance composition B> (% by weight)

Ambroxan (trade name, mfd. by Henkel)	5.0
Benzyl acetate	15.0
Benzyl salicylate	200.0
Bergamot **oil**	30.0
l-Citronellol (mfd. by Takasago International Corporation)	15.0
.beta.-Damascon	1.0
Dimethylbenzcarbinyl acetate	10.0
Exaltolide (trade name, mfd. by Firmenich)	100.0
. . . (trade name, mfd. by Takasago International Corporation)	70.0
.delta.-Undecalacton	1.0
Linalool	30.0
.gamma.-Methyl ionone	40.0
Oak moss absolute	3.0
Patchouli **oil**	5.0
Phenylethyl alcohol	100.0
Sandalore (trade name, mfd. by Givaudan)	70.0
Tonka beans absolute	20.0
Vanilla resin	5.0

Total	980.0

DETD . . . in Table 4, having the sum total of 1,000% by weight, was prepared.

<Fragrance composition C> (% by weight)

Orange **oil**	200.0
Lavender oil	100.0
Musk T (trade name, mfd. by Takasago International Corporation)	150.0
Benzyl salicylate	150.0
Hedione (trade name, mfd. by Firmenich). . . name, mfd. by Takasago 30.0 International Corporation)	
Triplal (trade name, mfd. by IFF)	20.0
.gamma.-Methyl ionone	15.0
Eugenol	10.0
Geranium **oil**	5.0
Total	980.0

DETD . . . composition F>

Indole 0.1%	0.1
Methional 1%	0.1
Diacetyl 1%	1.0
Lauric acid 1%	1.5
Capric acid 1%	2.0
Fusel **oil**	0.1
Ethyl laurate	0.1
Ethyl levulinate	0.2
2,6-Nonadienal 1%	3.0
Hexadecanal	0.2
Acetic acid 1%	5.0
Sulfurol	0.3
Dimethyl sulfide. . .	

DETD [0119] The fragrance compositions and flavor compositions of the invention were used to prepare a cosmetic **cream** (Example 26), a lotion (Example 27), a milky lotion (Example 28), a sunscreen **cream** (Example 29), a hair tonic (Example 30), a shampoo composition (Example 31), a rinse composition (Example 32), a body shampoo. . .

DETD Formulation Example (Cosmetic **Cream**)

DETD [0121] A cosmetic **cream** was prepared using the fragrance composition for floral fragrance use prepared in Example 2.

<Cosmetic **cream**> (% by weight)

Stearyl alcohol	6.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanolin	4.0
Squalane	9.0
Octyl decanol	10.0
Glycerol	6.0
Polyethylene. . .	

DETD Formulation Example (Sunscreen **Cream**)

DETD . . . fragrance use prepared in Example 10), cooled to 30.degree. C. and then packed in a container to prepare a sunscreen **cream**.

<Sunscreen **cream**>

<Solution A>	
Parsol 1789 (mfd. by Givaudan)	1.0
Spermaceti wax	8.0
Glyceryl tricaprylate	12.0
Cetyl alcohol	2.0
Stearyl alcohol. . .	

DETD . . . fragrance use prepared in Example 10.

<Hair tonic> (% by weight)

Ethanol	50.0
Ethyl oleate	1.0
Polyoxyethylene (40) hydrogenated castor **oil**	2.0
Fragrance composition of Example 10	0.1
Purified water	balance
Total	100.0

DETD . . . became uniform and then cooling the mixture to 35.degree. C.

<Shampoo composition> (% by weight)

Sodium lauryl sulfate	40.00
N-Coconut **oil** fatty acid acyl-N-carboxymethoxyethyl-N-carboxtmethylethylenediamine disodium	10.00
Coconut **oil** fatty acid diethanolamide (2)	2.00
Butylene glycol	2.00
Citric acid	0.35
Sodium chloride	0.10
Methylparaben	0.20
Propylparaben	0.10
Tetrasodium edetate. . .	

DETD . . . shampoo composition> (% by weight)

Dibutylhydroxytoluene	0.05
Methylparaben	0.10
Propylparaben	0.10
Tetrasodium edetate	0.10
Potassium chloride	0.20
Glycerol	5.00
Coconut **oil** fatty acid diethanolamide (2)	3.00
Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sodium acetate (3 E.O.) (30%)	10.00
Coconut **oil** fatty acid amide propylbetaine Solution (34%)	25.00
Potassium myristate (40%)	25.00
Fragrance composition of Example 4	0.50
Purified water	balance

. . .

DETD . . . by weight)

Aluminum chlorohydrate	10.0
Anhydrous ethyl alcohol	60.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	3.0
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2
Polyoxyethylene (40) hydrogenated castor **oil**	0.5
Water-soluble thickener	1.0

Fragrance composition of Example 2	0.5
Purified water	balance
Total	100.0

DETD Formulation Example (Oily **Gel** Aromatic Composition)

DETD [0136] An oily **gel** aromatic composition was prepared using the fragrance composition for marine fragrance use prepared in Example 10.

<Oily **gel** aromatic composition> (% by weight)

Sodium stearate	7.5
Purified water	2.0
Hexylene glycol	4.0
Dibutylhydroxytoluene	0.2
d-Limonene	76.3
Fragrance composition. . .	

DETD . . . composition was prepared using the crab flavor composition prepared in Example 22.

<Seafood composition> (% by weight)

Raw fish meat **paste**	500.0
Sodium chloride	14.0
Sweet sake for seasoning	19.0
Albumen	39.0
Potato starch	34.0
Corn starch	30.0
Sodium glutamate	5.0

. . .

DETD . . . flavor composition was prepared using the fruit flavor composition prepared in Example 14.

<Mouth wash flavor composition> (% by weight)

d-**Menthol**	50.0
Peppermint oil top cut	20.0
Eucalyptus **oil**	10.0
Flavor composition of Example 14	10.0
Anethole	6.0
Sage **oil**	2.0
Eugenol	1.0
Fennel **oil**	0.8
Thyme **oil**	0.2
Total	100.0

DETD . . . the above (1).

<Mouth wash composition> (% by weight)

95% Ethyl alcohol	15.00
70% Sorbitol solution	10.00
Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor **oil** (EO 60)	2.00
Mouth wash flavor composition of (1)	0.10
Sodium benzoate	0.05
Saccharin sodium	0.02
Purified water	balance
Total. . .	

DETD . . . toothpaste flavor composition was prepared using the fruit

flavor composition prepared in Example 14.

<Toothpaste flavor composition> (% by weight)

Peppermint oil	35.0
l-Menthol	25.0
Spearmint **oil**	10.0
Flavor composition of Example 14	10.0
Anethole	8.0
Sweet orange **oil**	5.0
Clove **oil**	5.0
Lemon **oil**	2.0
Total	100.0

DETD . . . flavor composition was prepared using the fruit flavor composition prepared in Example 16.

<Oral fresh flavor composition> (% by weight)

l-Menthol	50.0
Lemon **oil**	15.0
Peppermint oil	10.0
1,8-Cineole	5.0
Lime **oil**	5.0
Flavor composition of Example 18	5.0
Ethyl alcohol	10.0
Total	100.0

DETD . . . composition prepared in the above (1).

<Troche composition> (% by weight)

95% Ethyl alcohol	50.0
Glycerol	10.0
Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor **oil** (EO 60)	2.0
Oral fresh flavor composition of (1)	1.5
Sorbitol	0.2
Xylitol	0.1
Purified water	balance
Total	100.0

DETD . . . flavor composition prepared in Example 14.

<Composition for chewing gum use> (% by weight)

Flavor composition of Example 14	5.0
Peppermint oil	44.5
Spearmint **oil**	10.0
l-Menthol	5.0
Methyl salicylate	5.0
Eucalyptus **oil**	10.0
Clove **oil**	0.5
Total	100.0

DETD . . . above (1).

<Black tea candy composition>

Granulated sugar	540.0	g
Starch syrup	480.0	g
Purified water	160.0	g
Plant hydrogenated **oil**	20.0	g
Lecithin	0.2	g
Flavor composition for candy use of (1)	0.8	g

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:127559 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fragrance compositions for the CO2 washing process
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Leslie C., Princeton, NJ, UNITED STATES
McDermott, Keith, Bound Brook, NJ, UNITED STATES
Sonnenberg, Steffen, Holzminden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Zhuang, Jijie Judy, Raritan, NJ, UNITED STATES
Finke, Anja, Holzminden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003087774	A1	20030508	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-915716	A1	20010726	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BAYER CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 100 BAYER ROAD, PITTSBURGH, PA, 15205
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 840
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . natural raw materials such as essential oils, concretes, absolutes, resins, resinoids, balsams, tinctures such as for example ambergris tincture; amyris **oil**; angelica seed **oil**; angelica root **oil**; aniseed **oil**; valerian **oil** ; basil **oil**; tree moss absolute; bay **oil**; armoise **oil**; benzoe resinoid; bergamot **oil**; beeswax absolute; birch tar **oil**; bitter almond **oil**; savory **oil** ; buchu leaf **oil**; cabreuva **oil**; cade **oil**; calamus **oil**; camphor **oil**; cananga **oil**; cardamom **oil**; cascarilla **oil**; cassia **oil**; cassie absolute; castoreum absolute; cedar leaf **oil**; cedar wood **oil**; cistus **oil**; citronella **oil**; lemon **oil**; copaiba balsam; copaiba balsam **oil**; coriander **oil**; costus root **oil**; cumin **oil**; cypress **oil**; davana **oil**; dill weed **oil**; dill seed **oil**; eau de brouts absolute; oakmoss absolute; elemi **oil**; estragon **oil**; eucalyptus citriodora **oil** ; eucalyptus **oil** (cineole type); fennel **oil**; fir needle **oil**; galbanum **oil**; galbanum resin; geranium **oil**; grapefruit **oil**; guaiacwood **oil**; gurjun balsam; gurjun balsam **oil**; helichrysum absolute; helichrysum **oil**; ginger **oil**; iris root absolute; iris root **oil**; jasmine absolute; calamus **oil**; blue camomile **oil**; Roman camomile **oil**; carrot seed **oil**; cascarilla **oil**; pine needle **oil**; spearmint **oil**; caraway **oil**; labdanum **oil**; labdanum absolute; labdanum resin; lavandin absolute; lavandin **oil**; lavender absolute; **lavender oil**; lemon-grass **oil**; lovage **oil**; lime **oil** distilled; lime **oil** expressed; linaloe **oil**; Litsea cubeba **oil** ; laurel leaf **oil**; mace **oil**; marjoram **oil**; mandarin **oil**; massoi (bark) **oil**; mimosa absolute; ambrette seed **oil**; musk tincture; clary sage **oil**; nutmeg **oil**; myrrh absolute; myrrh **oil**; myrtle

oil; clove leaf **oil**; clove bud **oil**; neroli **oil**; olibanum absolute; olibanum **oil**; opopanax **oil**; orange flower absolute; orange **oil**; origanum **oil**; palmarosa **oil**; patchouli **oil**; perilla **oil**; Peru balsam **oil**; parsley leaf **oil**; parsley seed **oil**; petitgrain **oil**; **peppermint** **oil**; pepper **oil**; pimento **oil**; pine **oil**; pennyroyal **oil**; rose absolute; rosewood **oil**; rose **oil**; rosemary **oil**; Dalmatian sage **oil**; Spanish sage **oil**; sandalwood **oil**; celery seed **oil**: spike-**lavender** **oil**; star anise **oil**; storax **oil**; tagetes **oil**; fir needle **oil**; tea tree **oil**; turpentine **oil**; thyme **oil**; Tolu balsam; tonka bean absolute; tuberose absolute; vanilla extract; violet leaf absolute; verbena **oil**; vetiver **oil**; juniperberry **oil**; wine lees **oil** ; wormwood **oil**; wintergreen **oil**; ylang-ylang **oil**; hyssop **oil**; civet absolute; cinnamon leaf **oil**; cinnamon bark **oil**; and fractions thereof or ingredients isolated therefrom;

DETD . . . camphor; fenchone; alpha-ionone; beta-ionone; alpha-n-methylionone; beta-n-methylionone; alpha-isomethylionone; beta-isomethylionone; alpha-irone; alpha-damascone; beta-damascone; beta-damascenone; delta-damascone; gamma-damascone; 1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one; 1,3,4,6,7,8a-hexahydro-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-2H-2,4a-methanonaphthalen-8(5H)-one; nootkatone; dihydronootkatone; acetylated cedarwood **oil** (cedryl methyl ketone);

IT 60-12-8, Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol 77-53-2, Cedrol 77-54-3, Cedryl Acetate 78-70-6, LINALOOL 80-54-6, Lilial 80-56-8, .alpha.-Pinene 81-14-1, Musk Ketone 84-66-2, Diethyl Phthalate 87-20-7, Isoamyl Salicylate 89-48-5, MENTHYLACETATE 91-64-5, Coumarin 93-58-3, METHYLBENZOATE 97-53-0, Eugenol 98-55-5, .alpha.-TERPINEOL 100-52-7, BENZALDEHYDE, uses 101-86-0, .alpha.-Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde 103-41-3, BENZYLCINNAMATE 103-45-7 103-95-7, CYCLAMENALDEHYDE 105-95-3, Ethylene Brassylate 106-02-5, Cyclopentadecanolide 106-22-9, Citronellol 950 106-24-1, Geraniol 107-74-4, HYDROXYCITRONELLOL 107-75-5, Hydroxy Citronellal 112-31-2, Decanal 112-54-9, Dodecanal 118-58-1, Benzyl Salicylate 118-71-8, MALTOL 121-33-5, VANILLIN 122-40-7, Amyl CinnamicAldehyde 122-78-1, PHENYLACETALDEHYDe 123-35-3, MYRCENE 123-69-3, AMBRETTOLIDE 125-12-2, Isobornyl Acetate 127-41-3, .alpha.-Ionone 127-91-3, .beta.-Pinene 134-20-3, METHYLANTHRANILATE 140-11-4, Benzyl Acetate 150-86-7, PHYTOL 151-05-3, Dimethyl Benzyl Carbinyl Acetate 271-89-6, COUMARONE 470-82-6, EUCALYPTOL 586-62-9, TERPINOLENE 1191-16-8, Prenyl acetate **2216-51-5** 3913-81-3 5392-40-5, CITRAL 5413-60-5, HERBAFLORAT 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 7388-22-9, Methyl .gamma.-ionone 8000-41-7, Terpineol 13254-34-7, FREESIOL 24851-98-7 32210-23-4, Vertenex 53219-21-9, Dihydro Myrcenol 54982-83-1, MUSK C14 67634-15-5, FLORALOZONE 67874-81-1, CEDRAMBER 93893-89-1, CITRONITRIL 106155-01-5, Sandolene 130066-44-3, LYRAL 158642-33-2, ISORALDEIN 70 185019-19-6, PROFARNESOL 193980-58-4, AMBROX DL 301318-15-0, AGRUMEX 344775-03-7, Oxacyclohexadecen-2-one 449203-74-1, CYCLABUTE
(fragrance compns. with long lasting odor for carbon dioxide dry cleaning process)

L26 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:82357 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Patch**
INVENTOR(S): Kamiya, Tetsuro, Tochigi, Japan
Niinaka, Kouichi, Tochigi, Japan
Morioka, Keiko, Tochigi, Japan
Yorozu, Hidenori, Tochigi, Japan
Sawada, Michitaka, Tochigi, Japan

	Iwasaki, Masaki, Tochigi, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Kao Corporation, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5780047		19980714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-671543		19960627 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1995-160593	19950627
	JP 1996-24014	19960209

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Williamson, Michael A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	854

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI **Patch**

AB A **patch** is disclosed, which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a), and a **patch** is disclosed, which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon.

AB This **patch** is convenient in handling and achieves high merit. Also, it can be applied to the skin so as to exhibit. . .

SUMM This invention relates to a **patch** useful during bathing. More particularly, it relates to a **patch** which is convenient in handling, achieves high merit, and can be applied to the skin so as to exhibit excellent warm-bathing effect and skin-care effect at the application site. Also, the **patch** can be applied to human skin using hands or an instrument and then rubbed to obtain excellent bathing effect and. . .

SUMM . . . example, JP-A-62-72609 and JP-A-62-72610 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application") describe a water-soluble, **patch** comprising pullulan optionally together with polyvinyl alcohol and/or polyvinyl pyrrolidone or a bathing preparation comprising various components packed in a. . .

SUMM . . . hand, patches and plasters have been used in the treatment of painful stiff neck and shoulder and lumbago. When a **patch** or plaster is used in a bathing system, however, the nonwoven fabric or woven fabric employed in the current outmost. . .

SUMM . . . lumbago and skin diseases, while giving favorable warm-bathing effects. As a result, they have successfully found out that when a **patch**, which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet containing appropriate bathing preparation component(s) blended with a water-soluble polymer optionally together with a non-adhesive water-soluble protective material laminated thereon, is applied on a human skin, the **patch** is gradually dissolved during bathing to thereby achieve excellent bathing effects at the application site without giving any insoluble matter. . .

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention can be applied on the skin using hands or instrument and then rubbed, in a bathwater. . .

SUMM . . . a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) is optionally used together with a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated on the sheet, a **patch** wherein the adhesive sheet (a) does not stick on the fingers and hands can be obtained. The present invention has. . .

SUMM Accordingly, the present invention provides a **patch** which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a). It further provides a **patch** which comprises a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon.

SUMM . . . be soluble in water and have an adhesive enabling the

application thereof to the skin. In the present invention, the **patch** preferably has an adhesiveness at such a level as defined below. Namely, when the **patch** of the present invention is applied on the skin at the extensor side of a forearm of a subject and then the forearm is allowed to stand horizontally while keeping the application site downward, the **patch** adheres to the skin for at least 10 seconds. A **patch** having an adhesiveness such that it falls off within 10 seconds might peel off from the skin during bathing.

SUMM In the **patch** of the present invention, a sheet (b) comprising the water-soluble protective material may be provided on one side surface and/or. . .

SUMM . . . sheet(s) (b) and/or (c) is not provided on one or both side of adhesive surfaces of the adhesive sheet, the **patch** of the present invention can be directly packed with a bag or package manufactured by an aluminum foil-laminated film.

SUMM In a second embodiment, the **patch** (a) of the present invention can give further improved handling property by using the water-soluble sheet (a) together with the. . .

SUMM . . . into 150 l of bathwater at 40.degree. C., it is completely dissolved within 10 seconds to 15 minutes. Thus, the **patch** of the present invention can be completely dissolved during bathing so as to achieve warm-bathing effects.

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention may contain additional components commonly employed in bathing preparations. Moreover, it may contain drugs, dyes, pigments,. . . vitamins, perfumes, enzymes, animal fats and oils such as lanolin and derivatives thereof, vegetable fats and oils such as jojoba **oil** and derivatives thereof, silicone compounds, various inorganic salts and inorganic compounds, organic acids, etc., though materials for bathing preparations usable. . .

SUMM Suitable essential oils and perfumed oils include Japanese **peppermint oil**, jasmin **oil**, camphor **oil**, Cupressaceae **oil**, dried bitter orange peel **oil**, citrus unshiu **oil**, orange **oil**, Citrus junos **oil**, acorus root **oil**, **lavender oil**, bay **oil**, clove **oil**, rose **oil**, eucalyptus **oil**, lemon **oil**, thyme **oil**, **peppermint oil**, sage **oil**, bergamot **oil**, acorus root **oil**, pine **oil**, menthol, d, **l-menthol**, **l-menthol**, cineole, eugenol, citral, citronellol, citronellal, borneol, linalool, geraniol, phenylethyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, camphor, thymol, spirantol, pinene, terpenoid compounds, etc.

SUMM Suitable fats and oils include natural fats and oils such as rice bran **oil**, rice bran extract, olive **oil**, soybean **oil** , jojoba **oil**, avocado **oil**, almond **oil**, sesame **oil**, coconut **oil**, sunflower **oil**, castor **oil**, cacao **oil**, mink **oil**, beef tallow, lard, fish fat, evening primrose **oil**, rose hip **oil**, etc., and hardened oils obtained by hydrogenating these fats and oils and glyceride derivatives thereof; waxes such as carnauba wax,. . .

SUMM Suitable silicones include liquid **oil**, powder and resin.

SUMM (1) **l-Menthol**, camphor and thymol.

SUMM . . . packed product scarcely suffers from any change in weight when stored at 40.degree. C./80% RH. The package material for the **patch** of the present invention preferably results in a weight change of the product of not more than .+-.5%, when stored. . .

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention can be used with a bathing method which not only the **patch** is immersed into the bathwater but also the **patch** is wetted by shower or sauna (steam bath).

SUMM The **patch** of the present invention may be poured into bathwater and dissolved therein followed by bathing. However, it is

still preferable to apply the **patch** of the present invention to, for example, the shoulder or lower back followed by bathing.

SUMM Also, when the bathing method such as shower or sauna in which the **patch** is not immersed in the bathwater is used, the bathing composition can be applied on the skin of human body. . .

SUMM By laminating the water-soluble protective material on the water-soluble adhesive sheet, a **patch** which is soluble in bathwater and shows a high adhesiveness and good handling properties without sticking to fingers is provided.

SUMM Although the **patch** of the present invention may be poured as such into bathwater, its adhesiveness to the skin enables the application thereof. . .

SUMM In the **patch** of the present invention, the components are dispersed or dissolved in bathwater to thereby simultaneously achieve systemic effects (bathing effects,. . .

SUMM Different from the existing patches and plasters, the **patch** of the present invention is solubilized in bathwater. It is therefore unnecessary to peel off the plaster from the skin. . .

SUMM As the **patch** can be used with the bathing method such as shower or sauna (steam bath) that the bathing composition is not. . .

DETD A **patch** was prepared from each of the products of Examples 1 to 5 without covering with a protecting material listed in. . .

DETD The **patch** of Examples 1 to 10 were examined by 10 panelists.

DETD Before bathing, the aluminum laminate film bag was broken and then the **patch** was taken out therefrom was applied to the shoulder. Then effects on painful stiff neck and shoulder and solubility into. . .

DETD As is apparent from the above results, the **patch** of the present invention is highly efficacious in relieving painful stiff neck and shoulder and dissolubility. In addition, it is. . .

DETD . . . sheet

(wt %)

Component	Examples 6 to 12	Example 13	Example 14
Polymer (Examples 6 to 14)	40	40	40
Propylene glycol	--	5	10
L-menthol	1	1	1
Camphor	1	1	1
Cayenne tincture	1	1	1
Glycol salicylate	1	1	1
Methylparaben	0.15	0.15	0.15
Butylparaben	0.15	0.15	0.15
Purified. . .			

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A **patch** comprising a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon selected from the group consisting of. . .

2. A **patch** of claim 1 comprising a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) wherein a sheet (b) comprising the water-soluble protective material is provided. . .

3. A **patch** of claim 1 comprising a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) wherein a peelable sheets (c) are provided on both side surface. . .

4. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) comprises a water-soluble polymer and water.

5. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) further comprises a polyol.

6. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive

sheet (a) further comprises an agent imparting a cool feel and/or an agent. . .
7. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) has a thickness from 5 to 10,000 .mu.m.

8. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble protective material (b) comprises a water-soluble film, a water-soluble nonwoven fabric, a water-soluble woven. . .
9. The **patch** of claim 4, wherein said water-soluble protective material (b) comprises a water-soluble film, a water-soluble nonwoven fabric, a water-soluble woven. . .
10. The **patch** of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble protective material (b) has a thickness from 1 to 3,000 .mu.m.

11. The **patch** of claim 1, further comprising an additive selected from the group consisting of a drug, dye, pigment, vitamin, perfume, enzyme, animal fat, animal **oil**, silicone compounds, and inorganic compounds.

12. A method of bathing which comprises applying a **patch** on skin comprising: a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon selected from the group. . .
13. A method which of bathing which comprises pouring a **patch** into bathwater comprising: a water-soluble adhesive sheet (a) and a water-soluble protective material (b) laminated thereon selected from the group. . .

L26 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:92541 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for flavoring orally-delivered products
INVENTOR(S): Williford, John H., Atherton, CA, United States
Katz, Martin, Menlo Park, CA, United States
Nacht, Sergio, Los Altos, CA, United States
Cheng, Chung-Heng, San Jose, CA, United States
Patel, Rajesh A., San Mateo, CA, United States
Picard, Brian J., Palo Alto, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Polymer Systems, Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5458890		19951017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-711259		19910604 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-596849, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-435100, filed on 9 Nov 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Weier, Anthony J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 78
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1364
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . at the time of consumption. Alternatively, the flavor may remain substantially within the particles (i.e., when the flavor is an **oil** and the liquid is aqueous based) during mixing and be available only as the product is consumed. The polymeric particles. .

DETD . . . the preparation process. The food products may be cooked or uncooked, molded or unmolded, in the form of a powder, **paste**,

solid, semi-solid, or the like. In the case of chewing gums, the polymeric particles will typically be mixed with the. . .

DETD TABLE 1

FLAVORING ADDITIVES

Acacia syrup	Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate	Anethole
Anise **oil**	Aromatic elixir
Aspartame	Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir, compound	Caraway
Cardamom **oil**	Caraway **oil**
Cardamom spirit, compound	Cardamom seed
Carvone	Cardamom tincture, compound
Cherry syrup	Cherry juice
Cinnamon Aldehyde	Cinnamon
Cinnamon water	Cinnamon **oil**
Citric acid syrup	Citric acid
Cocoa	Clove **oil**
Coriander **oil**	Cocoa syrup
Eriodictyon	Dextrose
Eriodictyon syrup, aromatic	Eriodictyon fluidextract
Ethyl vanillin	Ethyl acetate
Fructose	Ethyl Propionate
Ginger fluidextract	Fennel **oil**
Glucose	Ginger
Glycyrrhiza	Ginger oleoresin
Glycyrrhiza extract	Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract	Glycyrrhiza elixir
Honey	Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Lavender oil	Glycyrrhiza syrup
Lemon tincture	Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Mannitol	Lemon **oil**
Methyl salicylate	Limonene
Orange, bitter, elixir	Menthol
Orange flower **oil**	Nutmeg **oil**
Orange **oil**	Orange, bitter, **oil**
Orange peel, sweet, tincture	Orange flower water
Orange syrup	Orange peel, bitter
Peppermint oil	Orange spirit, compound
Peppermint water	Peppermint
Raspberry juice	Peppermint spirit
Rosemary **oil**	Phenylethyl alcohol
Rose water	Raspberry syrup
Saccharin	Rose **oil**
Saccharin sodium	Rose water, stronger
Sorbitol solution	Saccharin calcium
Spearmint	Sarsaparilla syrup, compound
Sucrose	Spearmint **oil**
Syrup	Sugar
Tolu balsam	Thyme **oil**
Vanilla	Tolu balsam syrup
Vanillin	Vanilla tincture
	Wild cherry syrup

DETD . . . 25% to 60% cross-linking, and typically being in the range from about 45% to 55% cross-linking. In the case of **gel** products, the cross-linking will be substantially less, usually being from about 0.1% to 5%. The calculated or theoretical percentage of. . .

DETD . . . glycol dimethylmethacrylate beads of the present invention are hydrophobic. The release of hydrophobic flavor additives, such as oils, e.g., mint **oil**, can be problematic as the flavors will be released more slowly than desired for certain applications. To enhance the release. . .

DETD **L-Menthol** (15%)

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 1, wherein the flavor additive is selected from the group of additives consisting of

Acacia syrup	Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate	Anethole
Anise **oil**	Aromatic elixir
Aspartame	Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir, compound	Caraway
Cardamom **oil**	Caraway **oil**
Cardamom spirit, compound	Cardamom Beed
Carvone	Cardamom tincture, compound
Cherry syrup	Cherry juice
Cinammon Aldehyde	Cinnamon
Cinnamon water	Cinnamon **oil**
Citric acid syrup	Citric acid
Cocoa	Clove **oil**
Coriander **oil**	Cocoa syrup
Eriodictyon	Dextrose
Eriodictyon syrup, aromatic	Eriodictyon fluidextract
Ethyl vanillin	Ethyl acetate
Fructose	Ethyl Propionate
Ginger fluidextract	Fennel **oil**
Glucose	Ginger
Glycyrrhiza	Ginger oleoresin
Glycyrrhiza extract	Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract	Glycyrrhiza elixir
Honey	Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Lavender oil	Glycyrrhiza syrup
Lemon tincture	Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Mannitol	Lemon **oil**
Methyl salicylate	Limonene
Orange, bitter, elixir	Menthol
Orange flower **oil**	Nutmeg **oil**
Orange **oil**	Orange, bitter, **oil**
Orange peel, sweet, tincture	Orange flower water
Orange syrup	Orange peel, bitter
Peppermint oil	Orange spirit, compound
Peppermint water	Peppermint
Raspberry iuice	Peppermint spirit
Rosemary **oil**	Phenylethyl alcohol
Rose water	Raspberry syrup
Saccharin	Rose **oil**
	Rose water, stronger
	Saccharin calcium

Saccharin sodium	Sarsaparilla syrup,
Sorbitol solution	compound
Spearmint	Spearmint **oil**
Sucrose	Sugar
Syrup	Thyme **oil**
Tolu balsam	Tolu balsam syrup
Vanilla	Vanilla tincture
Vanillin	Wild cherry syrup

. 11, wherein the flavor additive is selected from the group of additives consisting of _____

Acacia syrup	Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate	Anethole
Anise **oil**	Aromatic elixir
Aspartame	Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir,	
	Caraway
Compound	Caraway **oil**
Cardamom **oil**	Cardamom seed
Cardamom spirit,	Cardamom tincture,
compound	compound
Carvone	Cherry iuice
Cherry syrup	Cinnamon
Cinammon Aldehyde	Cinnamon **oil**
Cinnamon water	Citric acid
Citric acid syrup	Clove **oil**
Cocoa	Cocoa syrup
Coriander **oil**	Dextrose
Eriodictyon	Eriodictyon fluidextract
Eriodictyon syrup,	
	Ethyl acetate
aromatic	Ethyl Propionate
Ethyl vanillin	Fennel **oil**
Fructose	Ginger
Ginger fluidextract	
	Ginger oleoresin
Glucose	Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza	Glycyrrhiza elixir
Glycyrrhiza extract	
	Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract	
	Glycyrrhiza syrup
Honey	Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Lavender oil	Lemon **oil**
Lemon tincture	Limonene
Mannitol	Menthol
Methyl salicylate	Nutmeg **oil**
Orange, bitter, elixir	
	Orange, bitter, **oil**
Orange flower **oil**	Orange flower water
Orange **oil**	Orange Peel, bitter
Orange neel, sweet,	
	Orange spirit,
tincture	compound
Orange syrup	Peppermint
Peppermint oil	Peppermint spirit
Peppermint water	Phenylethyl alcohol
Raspberry iuice	Raspberry syrup
Rosemary **oil**	Rose **oil**
Rose water	Rose water, strongsr
Saccharin	Saccharin calcium
Saccharin sodium	Sarsaparilla syrup,

Sorbitol solution compound
Spearmint Spearmint **oil**
Sucrose Sugar
Syrup Thyme **oil**
Tolu balsam Tolu balsam syrup
Vanilla Vanilla tincture
Vanillin Wild cherry syrup

. . . 34, wherein the flavor additive is selected from the group of additives consisting of

Acacia syrup Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate Anethole
Anise **oil** Aromatic elixir
Aspartame Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir, Caraway
compound Caraway **oil**
Cardamom **oil** Cardamom seed
Cardamom spirit, Cardamom tincture,
compound compound
Carvone Cherry juice
Cherry syrup Cinnamon
Cinammon Aldehyde Cinnamon **oil**
Cinnamon water Citric acid
Citric acid syrup Clove **oil**
Cocoa Cocoa syrup
Coriander **oil** Dextrose
Eriodictyon Eriodictyon fluidextract
Eriodictyon syrup, Ethyl acetate
aromatic Ethyl Propionate
Ethyl vanillin Fennel **oil**
Fructose Ginger
Ginaer fluidextract Ginger oleoresin
Glucose Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza Glycyrrhiza elixir
Glycyrrhiza extract Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract Glycyrrhiza Byrup
Honey Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Lavender oil Lemon **oil**
Lemon tincture Limonene
Mannitol Menthol
Methyl salicylate Nutmeg **oil**
Orange, bitter, elixir Orange, bitter, **oil**
Orange flower **oil** Orange flower water
Orange **oil** Orange peel, bitter
Orange peel, sweet, Orange spirit,
tincture compound
Orange syrup Peppermint
Peppermint oil Peppermint spirit
Peppermint water Phenylethyl alcohol
Raspberry juice Raspberry syrup
Rosemary **oil** Rose **oil**
Rose water Rose water, stronger
Saccharin Saccharin calcium
Saccharin sodium Sarsaparilla syrup, compound

Sorbitol solution
Spearmint Spearmint **oil**
Sucrose Sugar
Syrup Thyme **oil**
Tolu balsam Tolu balsam syrup
Vanilla Vanilla tincture
Vanillin Wild cherry syrup

. . . 41, wherein the flavor additive is selected from the group of additves consisting of

Acacia syrup Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate Anethole
Anise **oil** Aromatic elixir
Aspartame Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir, Caraway
compound Caraway **oil**
Cardamom **oil** Cardamom seed
Cardamom spirit, compound Cardamom tincture, compound
Carvone Cherry juice
Cherry syrup Cinnamon
Cinammon Aldehyde Cinnamon **oil**
Cinnamon water Citric acid
Citric acid syrup Clove **oil**
Cocoa Cocoa syrup
Coriander **oil** Dextrose
Eriodictyon Eriodictyon fluidextract
Eriodictyon syrup, aromatic Ethyl acetate
Ethyl vanillin Ethyl Propionate
Fructose Fennel **oil**
Ginger fluidextract Ginger
Glucose Ginger oleoresin
Glycyrrhiza Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza extract Glycyrrhiza elixir
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Honey Glycyrrhiza syrup
Lavender oil Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Lemon tincture Lemon **oil**
Mannitol Limonene
Methyl Menthol
Orange, bitter, elixir Nutmeg **oil**
Orange flower **oil** Orange, bitter, **oil**
Orange **oil** Orange flower water
Orange peel, sweet, tincture Orange peel, bitter
Orange syrup Orange spirit, compound
Peppermint oil Peppermint
Peppermint water Peppermint spirit
Raspberry juice Phenylethyl alcohol
Rosemary **oil** Raspberry syrup
Rose water Rose **oil**
Saccharin Rose water, stronger
Saccharin sodium Saccharin calcium
Sorbitol solution Sarsaparilla syrup, compound

Spearmint	Spearmint **oil**
Sucrose	Sugar
Syrup	Thyme **oil**
Tolu balsam	Tolu balsam syrup
Vanilla	Vanilla tincture
Vanillin	Wild cherry syrup

. 58 wherein each flavor additive is selected from the group of additives consisting of

Acacia syrup	Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate	Anethole
Anise **oil**	Aromatic elixir
Aspartame	Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir, compound	Caraway
Cardamom **oil**	Caraway **oil**
Cardamom spirit, compound	Cardamom seed
Carvone	Cardamom tincture, compound
Cherry syrup	Cherry juice
Cinammon Aldehyde	Cinnamon
Cinnamon water	Cinnamon **oil**
Citric acid syrup	Citric acid
Cocoa	Clove **oil**
Coriander **oil**	Cocoa syrup
Eriodictyon	Dextrose
Eriodictyon syrup, aromatic	Eriodictyon fluidextract
Ethyl vanillin	Ethyl acetate
Fructose	Ethyl Propionate
Ginger fluidextract	Fennel **oil**
Glucose	Ginger
Glycyrrhiza	Ginger oleoresin
Glycyrrhiza extract	Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract	Glycyrrhiza elixir
Honey	Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Lavender oil	Glycyrrhiza syrup
Lemon tincture	Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Mannitol	Lemon **oil**
Methyl salicylate	Limonene
Orange, bitter, elixir	Menthol
Peppermint oil	Nutmeg **oil**
Peppermint water	Orange, bitter, **oil**
Raspberry juice	Peppermint spirit
Rosemary **oil**	Phenylethyl alcohol
Rose water	Raspberry syrup
Saccharin	Rose **oil**
Saccharin sodium	Rose water, stronger
Sorbital solution	Saccharin calcium
Spearmint	Sarsaparilla syrup, compound
Sucrose	Spearmint **oil**
Syrup	Sugar
Tolu balsam	Thyme **oil**
Vanilla	Tolu balsam syrup
Vanillin	Vanilla tincture
	Wild cherry syrup

. . . 68, wherein each flavor additive is selected from the group of additives consisting of

Acacia syrup	Acesulfame K
Amyl acetate	Anethole
Anise **oil**	Aromatic elixir
Aspartame	Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehyde elixir, compound	Caraway
Cardamom **oil**	Caraway **oil**
Cardamom spirit, compound	Cardamom seed
Carvone	Cardamom tincture, compound
Cherry syrup	Cherry juice
Cinammon Aldehyde	Cinnamon
Cinnamon water	Cinnamon **oil**
Citric acid syrup	Citric acid
Cocoa	Clove **oil**
Coriander **oil**	Cocoa syrup
Eriodictyon	Dextrose
Eriodictyon syrup, aromatic	Eriodictyon fluidextract
Ethyl vanillin	Ethyl acetate
Fructose	Ethyl Propionate
Ginger fluidextract	Fennel **oil**
Glucose	Ginger
Glycyrrhiza	Ginger oleoresin
Glycyrrhiza extract	Glycerin
Glycyrrhiza fluidextract	Glycyrrhiza elixir
Honey	Glycyrrhiza extract, pure
Lavender oil	Glycyrrhiza syruip
Lemon tincture	Iso-Alcoholic elixir
Mannitol	Lemon **oil**
Methyl salicylate	Limonene
Orange, bitter, elixir	Menthol
Orange flower **oil**	Nutmeg **oil**
Orange **oil**	Orange, bitter, **oil**
Orange peel, sweet, tincture	Orange flower water
Orange syrup	Orange peel, bitter
Peppermint oil	Orange spirit, compound
Peppermint water	Peppermint
Raspberry juice	Peppermint spirit
Rosemary **oil**	Phenylethyl alcohol
Rose water	Raspberry syrup
Saccharin	Rose **oil**
Saccharin sodium	Rose water, stronger
Sorbitol solution	Saccharin calcium
Spearmint	Sarsaparilla syrup, compound
Sucrose	Spearmint **oil**
Syrup	Sugar
Tolu balsam	Thyme **oil**
Vanilla	Tolu balsam syrup
Vanillin	Vanilla tincture
	Wild cherry syrup

IT **2216-51-5** 5989-54-8 6485-40-1, L-Carvone
(mint flavor compn. contg., polymer entrapment of, chewing gum prepn. in relation to)

L26 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	89:92480 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Sustained release aromatic
INVENTOR(S):	Joukou, Isao, Kanagawa, Japan Sekikawa, Ayako, Kanagawa, Japan Sugi, Hideo, Kanagawa, Japan Tahara, Kenji, Kanagawa, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Kurita Water Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4880774		19891114	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-179085		19880408	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1987-91771	19870414
	JP 1988-41289	19880224

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Reamer, James H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kanesaka and Takeuchi
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	460

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . cineole (1,8-cineole), hinokiol consisting mainly of hinokitiol, essence of a fragrant olive, jasmin, lemon essence, essence of cinnamon leaves, quassia **oil**, methanol, rose, rosemary, palmarosa **oil**, **lavender oil**, spearmint **oil**, mentha arbensis, l-.alpha.-terpineol, l-menthone, citronellal, d-pulegone, linalool oxide, Ceylon cinnamon, **peppermint oil** and l-carvone. A terpene perfume, such as menthol or l-.alpha.-terpineol, can be used in its solid form, too. It is. . .

DETD A solid particulate clathrate compound was prepared by repeating the process of EXAMPLE 1, but employing hinoki **oil** consisting mainly of hinokitiol and 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-cyclohexane. The perfume and the polyphenyl compound were employed in a ratio by weight of 50:50. The clathrate compound was compared with a sample consisting solely of hinoki **oil** with respect to the rate of diffusion of the aroma of hinoki at an ordinary room temperature and an atomospheric. . .

DETD . . . from FIG. 2, it was when 24 hours elapsed that 52% by weight of the sample consisting solely of hinoki **oil** had been diffused. On the other hand, it was only 24% by weight of the hinoki **oil** in the clathrate compound that had been diffused when 24 hours elapsed.

DETD Four grams of **l-menthol** were melted by heating to a temperature of about 55.degree. C. over a water bath. Five grams of 4,4'-cyclohexylidene bisphenol. . . immediately formed a solid product. Its infrared spectrum confirmed that it was a clathrate compound containing 40.5% by weight of **l-menthol**.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . in claim 1, wherein said perfume is at least one liquid perfume selected from the group consisting of cineole, hinoki **oil**, kinmokusei, jasmin, lemon, rose, rosemary, palmarosa **oil**, lavender, spearmint **oil**, mentha arbensis, l-.alpha.-terpineol,

l-methone, citronellal, d-pulegone, linalool oxide, cinnamon, quassia **oil**, menthol, Ceylon cinnamon, **peppermint oil** and l-carvone.

L26 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	88:20553 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Method and apparatus of vaporizing active substances
INVENTOR(S):	Morita, Masahiro, Sakai, Japan Tashiro, Kiyofumi, Amagasaki, Japan Eguma, Chikashi, Shiga, Japan Suo, Osamu, Otsu, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Daiken Iko Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation) Kabushiki Kaisha Fujiko, Hyogo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation) Shiraimatsu Shinyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Shiga, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4735358		19880405	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-21083		19870303	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1986-47866	19860304

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kashnikow, Andres
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Trainor, Chris
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Armstrong, Nikaido, Marmelstein & Kubovcik
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	681

DETD Perfumes of vegetable origin such as abies **oil**, anis **oil**, balsam copaiba, balsam peru, balsam tolu, bay **oil**, benzoin, bergamot **oil**, bois de rose **oil**, cajuput **oil**, calamus **oil**, cananga **oil**, capsicum, caraway **oil**, cardamon **oil**, cassia **oil**, Japanese cinnamon, cassie **oil**, cedarwood **oil**, chenopodium **oil**, **oil** of cinnamon ceylon, citronella **oil**, clove **oil**, clove stem **oil**, clove leaf **oil**, coriander **oil**, cumin **oil**, elemi **oil**, eucalyptus **oil**, fennel **oil**, galbanum **oil**, geranium **oil**, gingergrass **oil**, hiba **oil**, jasmin **oil**, lavandin **oil**, **lavender oil**, lemon **oil**, lemongrass **oil**, lime **oil**, linaloe **oil**, mint **oil**, neroli **oil**, nutmeg **oil**, oak moss **oil**, ocotea **oil**, sweet orange **oil**, patchouli **oil**, palmarosa **oil**, pennyroyal **oil**, **peppermint oil**, pepper, perilla **oil**, petitgrain **oil**, pimenta, pine **oil**, rose **oil**, rosemary **oil**, camphor **oil**, ho **oil**, clary sage **oil**, sandalwood **oil**, spearmint **oil**, spike **oil**, star anise **oil**, thyme **oil**, tonka beans, turpentine **oil**, vanilla, vetiver **oil**, ylang ylang **oil** and so on.

DETD . . . citronellol, coumarin, cyclamen aldehyde, ethyl butyrate, ethyl propionate, ethyl vanillin, eugenol, geraniol, geranyl acetate, heliotropine, hydroxycitronellal, ionone, linalool, linalyl acetate, **l-menthol**, methyl ionone, methyl salicylate, musk

ambrette, "Musk T", .beta.-naphthyl methyl ether, .beta.-phenylethyl alcohol, .alpha.-terpineol, vanillin and so on.

DETD As substances which act as bactericides, fungicides, preservatives, disinfectants, insecticides, and insect attractants or repellents, there are known eucalyptus **oil**, camphor **oil**, geranium **oil**, thyme **oil**, mint **oil**, clove **oil** , anis **oil**, citronella **oil**, bergamont **oil**, lemon **oil**, turpentine **oil**, thymol, eugenol, **l-menthol**, l-carvone, anethole, borneol, camphor, citronellic acid, ascaridole, cinnamic acid esters, benzoic acid esters and so on.

DETD As anorectic aromas, mugwort **oil**, rosemary **oil**, eucalyptus **oil**, myrrh **oil**, phenylacetic acid esters, guaiacol, indole, cresol, thiophenol, p-dichlorobenzene, p-methylquinoline, isoquinoline, pyridine, organic amines, camphor, mercaptans, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, etc. may. . .

DETD As an anti-migraine aromas, essential oils (sweet orange, lemon, bergamot, lavender, rosemary, basil, peppermint, camphor, eucalyptus and other oils), **l-menthol**, 1,8-cineole, etc. may be mentioned.

DETD As antiemetic and antisyncopal aromas, there may be mentioned **peppermint oil**, absinth **oil**, eucalyptus **oil**, rosemary **oil**, **l-menthol**, 1,8-cinerol, citral, camphor, acetic acid and its esters, and so on.

DETD As aphorodisiac aromas, there may be used sandalwood **oil**, costus **oil**, labadanum **oil**, amber, musk and so on.

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ACCESSION NUMBER:	80:56370 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Sublimable composition		
INVENTOR(S):	Sato, Haruhito, Chiba, Japan Ichikawa, Hiroshi, Chiba, Japan Hayashi, Hiroshi, Chiba, Japan Kurisaki, Konomu, Chiba, Japan		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Idemitsu Kosan Company Limited, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4233161		19801111
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1977-862620		19771220 (5)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1976-155650		19761225
	JP 1976-155652		19761225
	JP 1977-34674		19770330
	JP 1977-58220		19770521
	JP 1977-59360		19770524
	JP 1977-61255		19770527
	JP 1977-66298		19770607
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Sebastian, Leland A.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman & Woodward		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	7		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	23 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1246		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . carrier for retaining effective components such as perfume, mothproofing agent, deodorants, preservative and the like, non-volatile supporters such as agar **gel**, polyacrylamide and the like or sublimable carriers and the like have hitherto been known. With the

non-volatile carriers, however, it. . .

DETD . . . as alcohols, aldehydes, lactone and the like; animal perfumes such as musk, ambergris and the like; vegetable perfumes such as **peppermint oil**, **lavender oil** and the like; etc. Although it is most preferred that crystalline perfumes are used singly, liquid perfumes may be used.. . .

DETD . . . the like can be used. For the purpose of proofing clothes moths famous as harmful insects of wool, linalool, linalooloxide, **1-menthol**, thymol and the like are selected. In addition, cinnamic aldehyde, citronellol, diethyltoluamide, dibutyl phthalate and the like can be used. . .

DETD . . . by weight of dimethyl fumarate was melted by heating. To this molten mixture was added 1 part by weight of **1-menthol** . The resulting mixture was cooled rapidly and pulverized. 0.5 g of this powder was molded at a molding pressure of. . . sublimated in a stream of air at room temperature and a change with time in the retention ratio of the **1-menthol** was measured. The results obtained are shown in FIG. 9.

DETD To 100 parts by weight of adamantane was added 1 part by weight of **1-menthol**. The resulting mixture was molded and subjected to sublimation test in the same manner as in Example 16. The results. . .

DETD To 100 parts by weight of TMN was added 1 part by weight of **1-menthol**. The resulting mixture was molded and subjected to sublimation test in the same manner as in Example 16. The results. . .

DETD To 100 parts by weight of dimethyl fumarate was added 1 part by weight of **1-menthol**. The resulting mixture was molded and subjected to sublimation test in the same manner as in Example 16. The results. . .

DETD The procedure of Example 16 was repeated with the exception that .beta.-phenetylalcohol was used in place of **1-menthol** . The results obtained are shown in FIG. 10.

DETD . . . Carrier Harmful Mothproofing

Insect	Agent	Example 18	Adamantane	TMN	Dimethyl Fumarate
Clothes Moth	Linalool	0.85	0.52	0.53	<0.01
	Linalooloxide	0.74	0.35	0.46	<0.01
	l-Menthol	0.91	0.52	0.54	<0.01
	.beta.-Phenetyl Alcohol	0.86	0.31	0.68	<0.01
Mosquito	1,8-Cineole	0.70	0.28	0.42	<0.01
	Citronellol	0.92	0.69	0.54	<0.01

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(insecticidal compn. contg., volatile)